

A HISTORIC SURVEY OF FILLMORE COUNTY — NEBRASKA —



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey is the first step in a comprehensive preservation program. In order to preserve resources, you must know what is available. History Nebraska has been systematically surveying each county in Nebraska since the 1980s. Fillmore County is one of the last counties to be formally surveyed, although a total of 288 properties had been previously surveyed and recorded in the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) on an individual basis. This reconnaissance-level survey looked at resources within the incorporated limits of Exeter, Fairmont, Geneva, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa, Shickley, and Strang. Of the 1,924 properties surveyed, 37 were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as well as two historic districts, one in Milligan and one in Geneva.

This project is one of the first History Nebraska surveys to include a robust public engagement effort. An in-person meeting was held in Geneva on November 7, 2019, with several community members in attendance to hear a presentation by History Nebraska Survey Coordinator Kate Hewlings. In addition to digital and hard copies of this final report, the information was distilled down into a brochure distributed throughout communities in Fillmore County, giving a high-level overview of the survey results. Also, an interactive, online "story map" was created to highlight the project and make it more widely accessible.

The plan provides ideas for further research and more intensive survey work to uncover additional historic resources. The plan recommends increasing the activity of the existing county preservation society, including establishing an online presence through a website or social media, to help carry out the recommendations of this plan, educate the community, and advocate for preservation. A number of programs, managed by History Nebraska and other state agency programs, are discussed in Chapter 4 to assist in preservation in Fillmore County.

The authors of this report would like to thank the staff at History Nebraska for providing assistance to the survey, local librarians, and the many residents in the county.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Fillmore County encompasses 24 square miles in southeast Nebraska (see Figure 1.1) and is characterized by gently sloping land with well-drained silty, upland soil. Areas east of Fairmont and near Ohiowa have nearly level land with poorly drained silty, saline soils, but overall, Fillmore County is comprised of good land for growing crops. There are only a few watercourses in the county including the West Blue River (northwest) and Turkey (central), School (northwest), Dry Sandy (southcentral), and Little Sandy (southwest) Creeks. As a result of the lack of natural water bodies the number of timber stands is low. When settlers first arrived, trees were only found on the banks of the West Blue River and Turkey Creek.¹ They remedied the situation by cultivating their own timber to support growth and development.

COUNTY SETTLEMENT

Founding the County

Despite the founding of Fillmore County in 1856, named for the 13th president Millard Fillmore, the first settlers did not arrive until June 1866. The first Homestead Claim was filed by William Bussard, followed by his cousin, William Whitaker, for land along the West Blue River. They were cattlemen, selecting land by its rich grasses. By fall of 1867, several more claims were made, but growth in the county was slow due to lack of trails into the county and the Civil War which left the economy unsettled.² Around 1870, westward expansion began pushing rapidly into Nebraska. The census that year listed 238 people living in Fillmore County. Early settlers chose to settle adjacent to “established trails, freshwater, and trees”³ and only began to fill in the rest of Fillmore County when this land was all taken.

In 1869, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad resurveyed land to find a more economic route out west and found flat level ground in Fillmore County. The announcement of their new path in 1871 further incentivized settlement of the county.⁴ The first track was complete from Lincoln to Crete by June 1871 and reached Dorchester (just east of Exeter) on July 4. By the end of August, the line was built through Fillmore County on a path through what is now Exeter, Fairmont, and Grafton.⁵ The first two towns were surveyed and built out almost immediately following the completion of the line. By 1883, plans were started by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad to build another set of east-west tracks connecting Beatrice to Holdrege. They also planned to build a set of north-south tracks from Kansas up through Geneva to Fairmont. They began with the tracks from Kansas to Strang, a needed water stop for the line, in April 1886. The tracks then went west to Shickley in April. They completed the connection north to Geneva in May and east to Ohiowa in August. The final connection was completed from Geneva north to Fairmont in June 1886.⁶ By October, trains were running from Beatrice to Holdrege.⁷

In 1886, the Kansas City and Omaha Railway Company began a line from Fairbury in the south to York in the north. This diagonal line created the town of Milligan and connected through Fairmont. The track was completed by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad. The last track laid through Fillmore County was extended from Shickley in the

Figure 1.1: Nebraska County Map with Fillmore County Call-Out

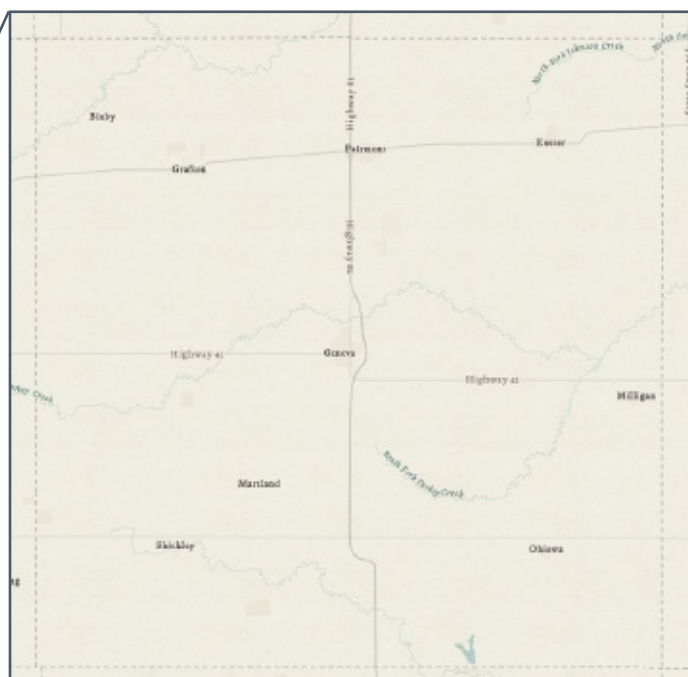
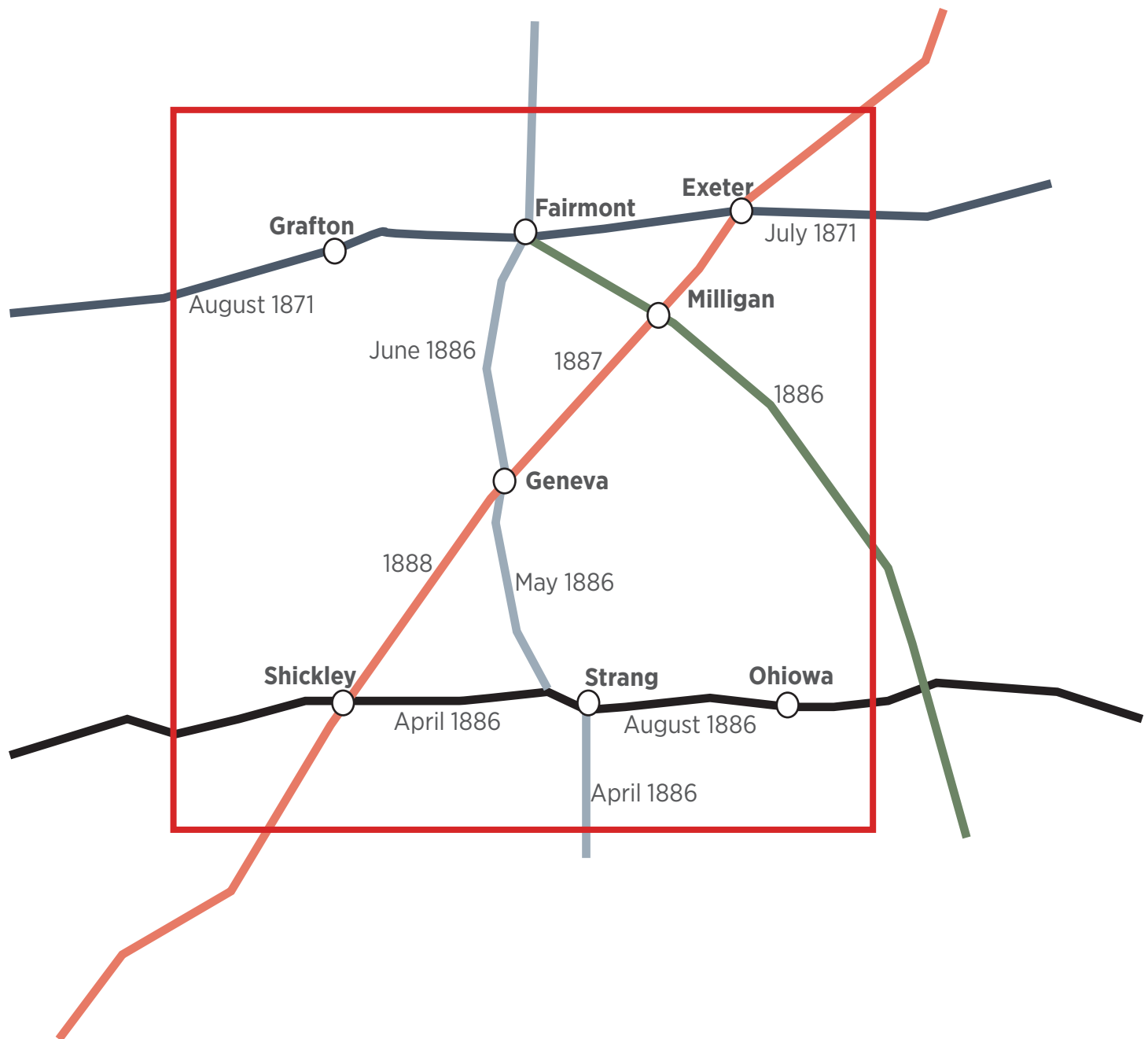


Figure 1.2: Railway Development 1871-1887



- Burlington & Missouri River (Active)
- Burlington & Missouri River (Gone)
- Burlington & Missouri River (Gone)
- St. Joseph & Grand Island (Gone)
- Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley (Gone)

In 1872, the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad purchased the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which continued to operate as a subsidiary of the CB&Q.

southwest up through Exeter in the northeast. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad built the tracks from Exeter to Geneva in 1887, then completed the track southwest through Shickley in 1888. (See Figure 1.2 for the routes of each line, their ownership, and year of construction).

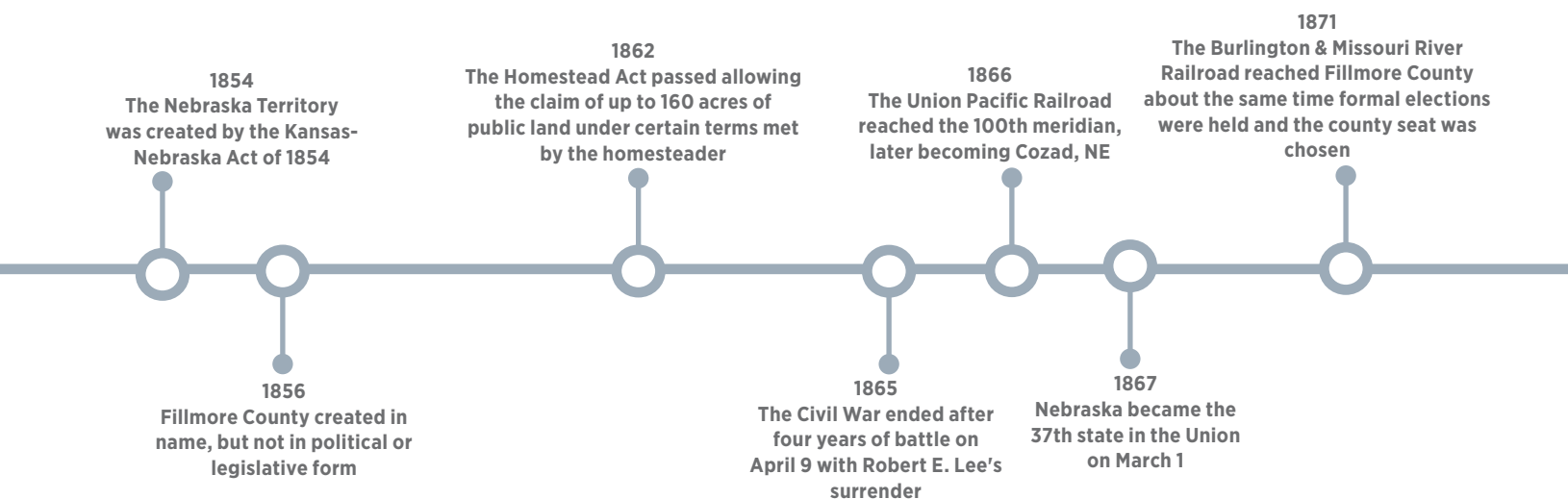
The influence of railroads on town development in the county cannot be overstated. One town that dissolved early on without direct access to a railroad was Fillmore City. It was located in the northwest portion of Fillmore County on the West Blue River. Fillmore City was the first town in the county, laid out by E.L. Martin with the county's first store, opened February 10, 1871, by J.E. Porter.⁸ But, like so many other Nebraska towns, the railroad completed in 1871 was four miles south and the town vanished. On December 10, 1872, C.M. Northrup attempted to re-establish the town by filing a plat. In 1873, he built the Fillmore Flouring Mill using the West Blue River for power and despite the mill's success a town never developed (see Figure 1.3). The mill continued to thrive as it was the only water-powered mill in the county, saving settlers from hauling their grain almost 60 miles to Seward County to be processed. The lack of direct access to the railroad however deterred any businesses without a need for water power to locate elsewhere.

Figure 1.3: Fillmore Flouring Mill



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

During Fillmore County's first seven years, neighboring Saline County completed all judicial, monetary, and political functions. Formal organization of the county finally came in 1871 with a petition to Governor William H. James who issued a proclamation for the organization and selection of county officers and a county seat on March 15, 1871. The election was held on April 21, 1871, in the home of Nathaniel McCalla just northeast of present-day Geneva. The geographic center of the county was chosen for the county seat to avoid any fighting among existing towns to claim the seat. The land chosen was the southeast quarter of a section of dedicated school



land.⁹ Their selection of government land delayed forward progress until the State Legislature passed a resolution in 1872 allowing the sale of the school property.¹⁰ After the public auction where the county received ownership of the land, they constructed the courthouse and jail. By the end of 1873, most of the county had been settled. An early report indicated a large Bohemian population settled in the eastern part of the county, Germans in the western portion, and Swedes in the southwest.¹¹

Public Improvements

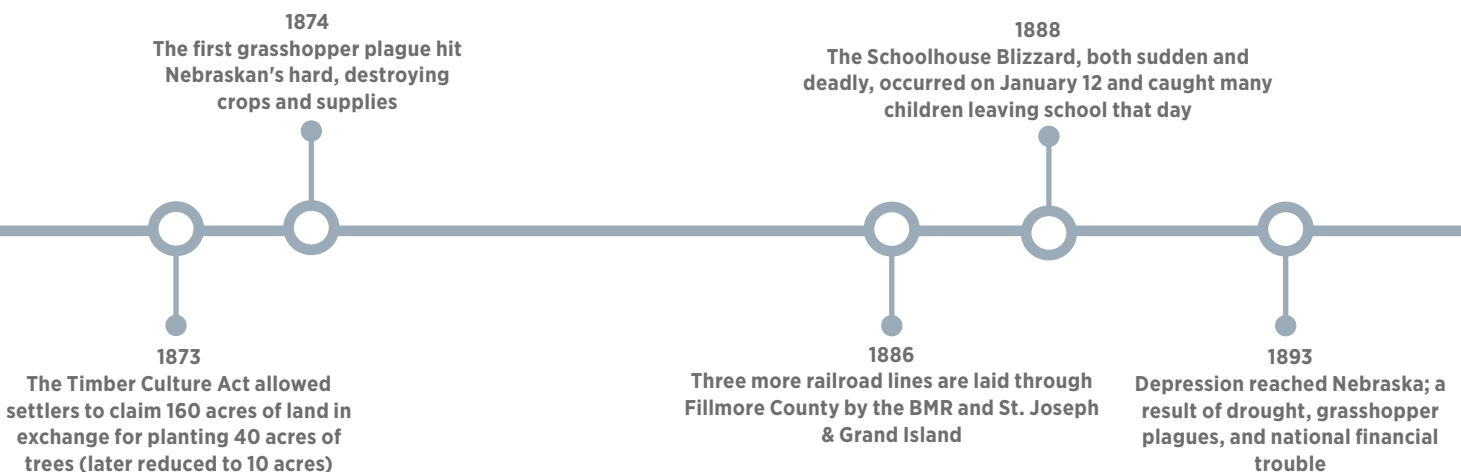
Utility connections began early in Fillmore County but were approached in a unique manner given the lack of water resources commonly used for steam power. The county used coal-powered steam to generate electricity as early as 1887 in Exeter. In Grafton, a windmill powered a feed mill in 1881. By 1922, transmission lines brought electricity to most cities and villages, but county-wide rural electrification was not available in 1948.¹²

Early wagon trails in Fillmore County were converted to roads along section lines and eventually improved as part of the nationwide Good Roads Movement. In 1901, rural free mail delivery helped to expedite upgrades, and many roads were graveled, making travel easier to market centers.¹³ But, the rise in automobile ownership in the 1910s and 1920s led to a rapid campaign to pave roads. Geneva was the first community to propose a city-wide project to brick pave streets from the depot to the business

district.¹⁴ The first highway through Fillmore County to be improved was the Omaha Lincoln Denver Highway, following the original Burlington & Missouri River tracks. In 1923, the highway was widened and straightened to limit railroad crossings and graveled two years later.¹⁵ During the Depression, Federal Aid Funds were used to pave the route, then called U.S. Number 6. The section through Exeter was completed in 1934 and Fairmont in 1935.¹⁶

The first all-weather road to span the country from Canada to Mexico was Highway 81 which cut through the middle of Fillmore County and the towns of Strang, Geneva, and Fairmont. It began as a treacherous dirt road on the Meridian Highway in 1911, but became one of the national numbered highways in 1926.¹⁷ In 1940, it was widened from 60 to 80 feet and paved, and the bridges were improved.

Irrigation was a necessity for farmers in Fillmore County during the drought years of the Depression. The first irrigation well was dug in 1936 by John Alfs. The county sits on the High Plains Aquifer which allowed farmers to drill wells and tap into this hidden resource.¹⁸ The problem, however, was the high cost and intensive labor required to install the irrigation systems. Only a handful of wells were in use before WWII, but by 1954 there were 100 wells, drastically increasing to 650 wells by 1960.



Population Change

Fillmore County began with a large portion of its population located on farms (79% in 1880), however that share has slowly declined each decade since (see Figure 1.4). In 1960, city dwelling residents outnumbered the rural population with 54% in cities, due in large part to the consolidation of small farms. The largest community in Fillmore County today is Geneva, the county seat, which quadrupled its population between 1880 and 1890 after the north-south railroad connection was built and remained a steadily growing community until 2000 when the population began to decline. Many communities, especially those in the north end of Fillmore County, saw a boost in population between 1970 and 1980 following the construction of Interstate 80 just 10 miles north. The quick and easy access to larger population centers allowed employees to move back to smaller, rural communities and commute. This boost did not last however, and most communities have been slowly losing population since 1990.

Fairmont Army Airfield

Shortly after America entered WWII, surveying began in the fields between Geneva and Fairmont. In September 1942, plans for a satellite airbase were made public followed by the purchase of a 1,980-acre tract of land, and release of defense contracts. The farmers who previously owned the land were forced to move their buildings, machinery, and livestock within 10 days. Needless to say, most crops went unharvested. A new railroad spur was built from Fairmont to the base and its construction began on September 17, 1942. They added runways, a water tower, and a beacon.¹⁹

The influx of thousands of servicemen put a large strain on housing. Residents opened spare bedrooms, hotels remained full, and a trailer camp was opened at the fairgrounds. In Geneva, two buildings became dorm style residence for 50 men, plus a commissary to feed workers. One of these buildings was the Safeway grocery store. Barracks were built on the edge of Geneva for married personnel.²⁰

Figure 1.4: Population Change 1880-2010

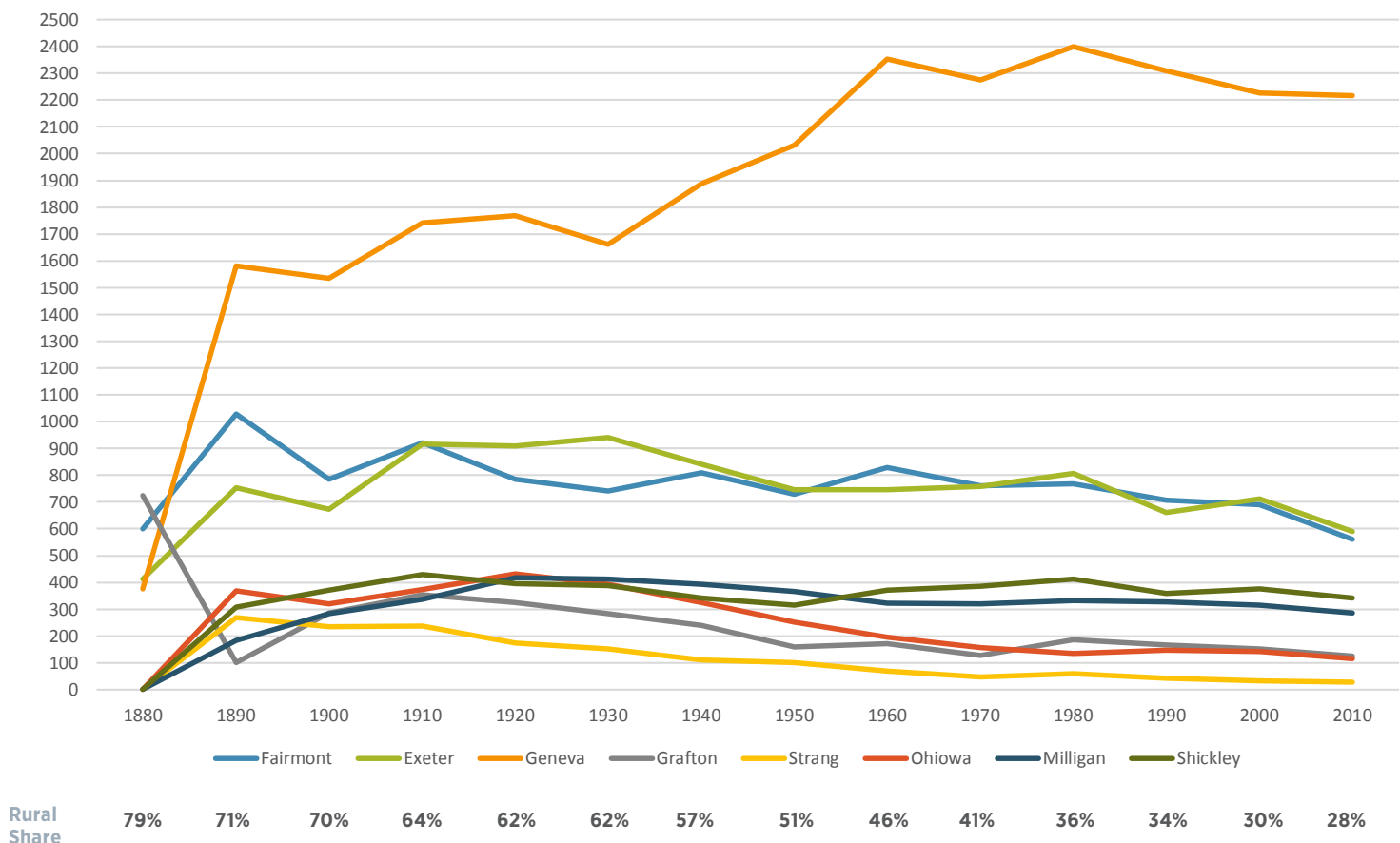


Figure 1.5: Fairmont Airfield



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

In 1943, the base was upgraded from a refueling stop for planes from Topeka to a final training facility for heavy bombardment groups. This meant longer and more durable runways and an increase in men on the base, requiring more facilities for sleeping, eating, and entertainment.²¹ The 350-bed hospital on base was the largest in Nebraska in the 1940s.²²

Following the end of the war, the base was deactivated despite efforts of locals to keep it open. Materials were sent to local schools and a public auction held to sell everything left on the grounds. Anything not sold was buried at the north end of the field. Some buildings, like the chapel, were moved to nearby towns, but many were torn down and the lumber sold. The State of Nebraska took ownership of the land, maintaining runways and reinstalling the beacon light on the water tower, but most of the land was leased for farming or research projects.²³ In the 1980s, the hangers were reinforced for grain storage. In 2003, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

County Cooperative

Of the five rail lines built in Fillmore County, only one remains active (CBQ along Highway 6). The first line to go was the former Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line that diagonally crossed Fillmore County through Shickley and Geneva. Floods washed out the bridge over the Little Blue River at Oak, and the current operator chose to abandon the line. Grain dealers and elevators along the line formed their own company, the Great Plains Railway in the summer of 1973 to purchase and repair the line to use for their continued business needs.²⁴ The first train on the new line operated on December 3, 1974. A blizzard that winter stalled all activity and caused more damage than the new company could handle. The tracks were sold for scrap in April 1975.

COUNTY FORMATION

The establishment of counties in the State of Nebraska dates back to the territory days in the mid-1850s and early 1860s. The Territorial Legislature began establishing boundaries, beginning in the eastern end of the state along the Missouri River. This process included naming the county and establishing boundaries, deciding on a county seat and the election of officers, and occasionally redefining boundaries. In 1867, however, when Nebraska became a state, it was decided a more formal process was necessary and S. No. 55 was passed which was "an Act for the organization of counties." This gave the legislature power to create counties, but the governor the power to call the elections and give power to individuals in the new county.¹

As settlers moved west and areas became more densely populated, they petitioned for separation and organization of new counties. The laws of the time required counties to have a minimum of 200 inhabitants before an organizational election could be held.² For some counties, this was easily achieved as soon as the county was established, others took several decades to reach.

1 Brian P. Croft, "Mapping Nebraska, 1866-1871: County Boundaries, Real and Imagined," *Nebraska History* 95 (2014): 230-245.

2 "Rich History Is Embedded in County Government," Nebraska Association of County Officials, https://nacone.org/webpages/counties/county_history.html.

TOWN SETTLEMENT

The settlement of Fillmore County began in earnest around 1871 after the first railroad tracks were laid by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Settlers began pushing into the county, expanding further west and claiming land through the Homestead Act, allowing each person up to 160 acres if they lived on and cultivated the land. Each of the eight towns still in existence today were located on a rail line and only one town, the county seat of Geneva, was formed before the railroad came through.

Exeter

The Village of Exeter was founded by the railroad on land homesteaded in January 1871 by Dr. Horace G. Smith and land owned by J.W. Dolan.²⁵ The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad planned a line to extend westward from Crete with towns spaced every eight miles, named in alphabetical order. The name of Exeter was chosen by a family from Exeter, New Hampshire.²⁶ The Railroad Town Company surveyor, A.B. Smith, surveyed Exeter in November 1871.²⁷ The railroad depot was constructed in 1872, the same year the first hotel was built, a grain warehouse opened, and school began in a sod house. In 1887 the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad completed a line through Exeter from the northeast making the town an important junction by the early 1900s.

Figure 1.6: 1885 Map of Exeter



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Figure 1.7: Exeter Main Street in 1897



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The town grew slowly the first several years until about 1878 when several new businesses and homes were constructed. A total of 16 businesses were identified in 1878 including a newspaper, doctor, hotel, and three churches (Catholic, Baptist, and Congregational). On April 1 the following year the town was incorporated.²⁸ The town continued to grow and annexed land in 1915 to provide more residential lots.²⁹ Several fires in the early 1900s changed the look of downtown Exeter by destroying entire blocks. In two of these fires the brick bank building survived, suggesting the other buildings were primarily wood construction.

Public Investments

Wood sidewalks were built early on, eventually becoming gravel and finally paved in 1937.³⁰ Electricity was provided to Exeter early on, but an exact date is unknown. It was not supplied by the city, but as a service of Mr. Charles Smith who built a coal-fired steam engine power plant to power his own index tag factory (a business that would eventually employ over 100 people). He offered power to the city until about 1912 when it was bought by Consumers Public Power Company and converted from alternating to direct current.³¹ A sewer system was installed in 1927 with storm sewers and a treatment plant. A new water tower followed in 1928, at the request of Mr. Smith to supply his factory's sprinkler system.³²

The first frame schoolhouse was built in 1873.³³ In 1882, a new two-story Italianate brick school building was completed in the eastern part of town (see Figure 1.8). This building burned down in 1915, but a new brick building was already under construction to replace the old building that was too small to accommodate the growing student population. The new school cost a total of \$40,000.³⁴ In 1965 a bond was approved for \$200,000 to construct a new elementary school south of the gymnasium, giving more room to the junior and senior high students.³⁵

Figure 1.8: Exeter's First School Built 1882



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

In 1909, the Exeter Auditorium (see Figure 1.9) was opened with “a total of 228 colored lights installed including 20 tungsten lights in the main audience room... the total cost for the lighting project was \$501.07.”³⁶ This building replaced a 1906 auditorium that burned down. The building served a recreational role showing movies and live entertainment, school plays and commencements, and some business activities.

Figure 1.9: Exeter Auditorium



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Private Investment

As was common in Fillmore County in the early 1900s, a farmer's cooperative was organized. In April 1911, the Farmers' Elevator was founded with \$25 shares amounting to \$4,000 in capital. They bought the Trans-Mississippi Elevator for \$3,000 in September and hired a manager. The business thrived over the next 10 years, dealing in grain, coal, flour, cement, binder twine, and apples.³⁷ Stockholders dwindled during the Depression, but rebounded during the 1940s and 1950s.

Exeter has had many churches since the early 1870s, but only two are still standing today. In 1915, a total of six churches were active—Congregational, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, and Christian Science. St. Stephen's Catholic Church was started in 1874 and completed in 1888 along with the parsonage. A new church replaced this building in 1902 along with a parochial school in 1907. A complete restoration was required after a 1918 storm, altering the roofline of the tower.³⁸ The Methodist church building has an interesting history. Originally built in 1881, the church was cut in half in 1905 and a new sanctuary built in the middle. The tower in front was relocated to the elbow of the new and old portions. Brick veneer was added to the building, covering the wood siding in 1927.³⁹

The late 1950s and 1960s brought civic growth to Exeter. The Medical Center was built for \$25,000 in 1956 and the Memory Manor in 1965 for the same cost. In 1963, a new swimming pool was added, and city park improved with picnic benches, new sod and sprinklers, a baseball diamond, and playground equipment.⁴⁰

Fairmont

The South Platte Land Company (a B&MR subsidiary) hired four men to each stake a claim on 80 acres, building a home per the requirements of the pre-emption law, then sell the land to the company at the end of the required six-month residency. After the land company acquired all four sections of land in 1871, they surveyed and created lots for the new town of Fairmont, a name which means “fine surroundings and somewhat elevated position.”⁴¹ The town was a planned stop on the future Burlington and Missouri River (BMR) Railroad line, roughly eight miles west of Exeter.⁴² At the time it was platted, Fairmont was the largest city in Fillmore County with 600 residents and the last town before reaching Colorado.⁴³ A description of the town in 1880 read:

“When the town site was selected, it was a naked and unbroken prairie, but now it is finely ornamented with a large growth of forest and shade trees, which gives the residence portion of the town the appearance of having been built in the midst of one large grove. Though containing no very large and magnificent buildings, the business houses and residences are all neat in design, and remind the visitor of the pleasant villages of New England.”⁴⁴

Commercial Development

The first business opened in October 1871 in Fairmont, which was moved by owner J.E. Porter from the failed town of Fillmore City. An impressive construction campaign ensued throughout winter, and by May 1, 1872, there were 40 buildings in town. The rapid growth allowed for incorporation as a village on May 25, 1873.⁴⁵ A fire in winter 1878 nearly burned the entire village.⁴⁶

The commercial district started at the corner of 5th and F Streets, where the Fillmore Chronicle Building (built May 1, 1872) stands. Main Street moved to F Street and finally 6th Street because of devastating fires that destroyed the previous Main Street. One of the first and the most successful businesses to open in Fairmont was the Fairmont Creamery. This business opened in 1884 at the southeast corner of Fairmont Avenue and Jefferson Street, and, by 1921 was the world's largest creamery with offices in New York, Omaha, and other large American and European cities.⁴⁷

Figure 1.10: 1890's Fairmont looking southeast from Fillmore Avenue



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The first wood depot for the BMR railroad burned in March 1889 and was replaced by another wooden building. The depot was remodeled in 1909 and replaced in 1928. In 1887, the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad (before the St. Joseph & Grand Island took ownership of the line) erected their own depot after service began from Fairmont through Milligan to the southeast. That year an impressive 29 trains traveled through Fairmont each day.⁴⁸ Fairmont served an important connection between Lincoln and Hastings and was one of the few overnight stops on the route.

Schools

The school board acquired the first school site in September 1872. The block was bounded by Main and Jefferson Streets, and Violet and Myrtle Avenues. The new school was completed in August 1873 and by 1885

Figure 1.11: 1885 Map of Fairmont



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

enrollment was up to 250 students. To accommodate the growth, two ward schools, both brick buildings, were built in 1887, one at 505 Monroe Street (converted to a house) and the other at 300 B Street (demolished).⁴⁹ By 1890, student enrollment was up to 417. Despite the growth the ward schools were closed, first the northward (300 B Street) and in 1899 the southward school (505 Monroe Street). All this consolidation led to the need for a two-story addition at the remaining central school in 1900.⁵⁰

In 1909, a new two-story brick school was constructed in place of the old building which was condemned the previous year. The new building extended further east across the vacated city street (10th Avenue) onto land the school district purchased. A total of 329 students were enrolled when the new building opened. This building served the students of Fairmont for many decades until 1979 when a new public bond was approved for a replacement to separate the elementary and junior-senior high students.⁵¹

Figure 1.12: High School in 1879



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Public Investments

Communication began in 1872 with the Nebraska Bulletin, the first newspaper in the county. By 1881, there were three newspapers in Fillmore County.⁵² The first telephone exchange began operating in 1882, owned by the Nebraska Telephone Company. Also, in operation was the Independent Telephone Company, a rival business started around the same time.⁵³ The post office provided reliable mail service but moved buildings several times in the early years.

The first major public investment was the city park, opened in April 1892 one-half block south and east of the Fairmont Creamery with a total of 200 trees. The band stand was added in 1908. A pool with a gravel and sand base known as Fountain Beach was added in 1920, but it was quickly removed and filled in by 1929 (see Figure 1.13). Other early public investments include iron water mains to replace original wood pipes in 1892 and the construction of the electric plant in 1909.⁵⁴ The first streets were paved with brick in 1920 at a cost of \$75,000. By 1936, Highway 6 through town was fully paved and a viaduct constructed in 1941 over the highway and BMR tracts.⁵⁵ With Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds in 1939, the sanitary sewers were added.⁵⁶

Figure 1.13: Fountainhead Beach

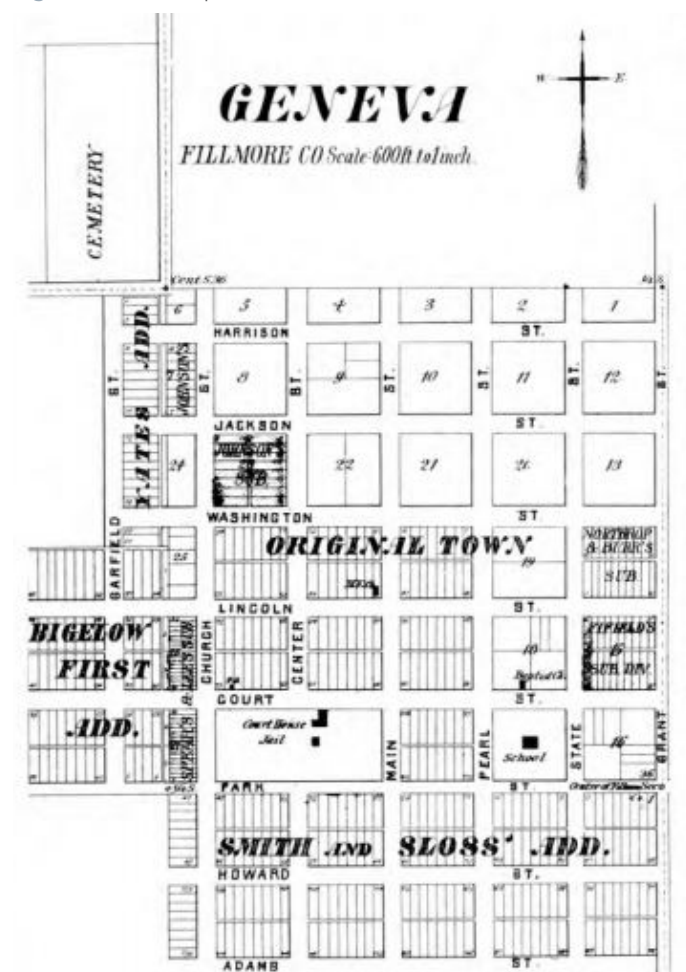


Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Geneva

Geneva was surveyed in 1871 to serve as the county seat because of its location at the geographic center of Fillmore County. It required a legislative act to sell the land that was held by the government for school use. The town site was purchased on June 17, 1872, at a public sale following the government approval to sell the land.⁵⁷ Numerous lots were sold during the auction, but development took another year to begin. The first building completed was the county jail in early 1873, followed in May by the courthouse. The first shop was a one-story dry goods store operated by George Bigelow.⁵⁸ A building boom occurred in 1877 with nearly \$200,000 worth of construction resulting in several new commercial blocks, railroad buildings, the Congregational Church, and 75 homes.⁵⁹ The town's growth led to its incorporation as a village on July 8, 1879.⁶⁰ By 1900, there were 30 new subdivisions platted in Geneva, supporting the growth of over 1,500 people since it was founded. In comparison, only seven new subdivisions were platted between 1900 and 1960.⁶¹

Figure 1.14: 1885 Map of Geneva



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Building the Courthouse

The first courthouse and jail were built for \$3,076 by Jesse P. Thompson.⁶² The building was intended to be a temporary solution until a grander building could be built. But the plan to finance the \$37,000 building with a five-cent courthouse tax was scrapped when it was declared illegal.⁶³ The county continued to conduct business in their original building for another 20 years until they were able to build their grand brick building. Improvements were made to the original building to make it more suitable for county business including adding lath and plaster to the walls, building additions, and moving the building across the street to the two-block courthouse lot.⁶⁴

In 1889, the year Geneva became a second-class city, another attempt failed by a margin of nearly 400 votes to build a new courthouse. A year later, the vote was approved with a margin of nearly 700 votes.⁶⁵ The current Fillmore County Courthouse was designed in 1894 by George E. McDonald and built for \$46,176. The three-story clock tower and Richardsonian Romanesque design imitate the Gage County Courthouse.⁶⁶ Even before the courthouse construction, the grounds were used as a park due to its shady trees planted early when the town was founded;⁶⁷ afterward picnic tables, a bandstand, croquet and horseshoe courts, and a water fountain were added.

Transportation

Geneva's central location in the county meant it was not initially on a rail line. This changed on June 7, 1886, when the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad extension from Fairmont was completed.⁶⁸ In March 1887, the announcement was made that the town would get yet another rail line when the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad Company extended tracks from Fremont to Geneva. In 1888, the line was further extended from Geneva out to Superior.⁶⁹ Geneva's depot, operated by the Fremont Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad was demolished in the 1980s after the route was discontinued in 1974-75.⁷⁰

The automobile first arrived in Geneva in 1906 necessitating an ordinance limiting speeds by any mode of travel to six miles per hour. The first garage was opened in 1901 around 133 N 10th Street, and several more appeared by 1911. The first filling station was operated by C.J. Warner and opened at the southwest corner of 8th and G Streets on March 17, 1922. Prior to this, the gasoline needs of Geneva drivers were met through two standalone pumps in front of local businesses.⁷¹

Figure 1.15: Early Geneva Street Scene



Source: History Nebraska Archives

Religious Institutions

Geneva has boasted numerous churches since its organization. One of the oldest still holding services is St. Joseph Catholic which held its first service in 1878 and built their first building outside Geneva on Turkey Creek. In 1899, the current building was constructed in Geneva with the rectory. The church was enlarged in 1908 for \$13,000, and in 1912 the school was built for the same cost.⁷² The Congregational Church was organized on September 10, 1886. They built their first building for \$3,500 in 1887. In 1925, they tore the old building down and built the current church for \$56,000. Prince of Peace Lutheran Church is a more recent building, completed in 1963 just a year after the congregation was organized.⁷³

Schools

The first school in Geneva opened in 1876 in a two-room schoolhouse. This was replaced in 1885 with a two-story wood building and a ward schoolhouse erected in the west part of town (4th and G Streets). These buildings were quickly outgrown by 1905 when the new three-story brick high school was constructed for \$36,000. The old schoolhouse was moved to just south of the courthouse park and divided into three residential structures⁷⁴ (one of the homes still stands today at 939 F Street; see Figure 1.16). The West Ward school was used until just after WWI when it was occupied by the new Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church organized in 1925. South of the ward school was the Grace Lutheran parochial school, dedicated in 1948 (extant).⁷⁵ In 1921, the Smith Hughes building, a gymnasium, was built for \$24,000. In 1953, the old gymnasium was replaced after a fire damaged the building. In 1964, a new, separate elementary school was built, and in 1974, a new high school replaced the old building.⁷⁶

Figure 1.16: Former school building divided into three homes



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

In 1891, a four-story brick building costing \$30,000 was built northwest of Geneva for the Nebraska Girls' Industrial School. The institution provided "intellectual, industrial, and moral training"⁷⁷ for girls previously housed at the Kearney Nebraska State Industrial School. It could house up to 100 "vagrant or vicious"⁷⁸ girls under the age of 18. The cost to maintain the school in 1904 (which trained about 450 girls) was \$10,000 a year. The original 1891 building, referred to as Old Main, was replaced in 1957 at a cost of \$323,000. The school was segregated in the 1930s with a cottage built to house 29 African American girls in 1929 following the 1918 Fanny Crosby Cottage that could house 32 girls. Two more cottages were built in May 1959 and three triplex apartments for employees in 1964.

City Services

Citywide water was first installed in 1890 with a capacity of pumping 93,000 gallons of water daily. The heating system was converted from steam pumps to electric in 1909.⁷⁹ Electricity was a greater struggle, but in 1904 the first electrical plant was built by Gregory Skinkle, and in January 1905 four city streetlights were illuminated.⁸⁰ Early electricity was evening only, but within five years was available 24 hours for both residential and commercial use. Mr. Skinkle owned and operated the plant until 1916 when it was sold to the Continental Gas & Electric Company.⁸¹ The first steam pipes were laid in 1910 under the streets connecting to the downtown businesses and the courthouse (see Figure 1.17).⁸² Paving the downtown business district occurred in 1919, with gravel on residential streets by 1929 (eventually pavement in the 1950s). The sewer system was installed in 1921. In December 1931, Geneva was one of the first communities to supply residents with natural gas.

Figure 1.17: 1910 steam pipe project



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Recreation and Entertainment

Recreational improvements came in 1935 with a new swimming pool and city park partially funded with a Public Works Administration grant which cost \$15,506.88.⁸³ In 1941, the Geneva Women's Club started a campaign to build a new clubhouse, the current log structure, which was completed in 1942 for \$1,600 (see Figure 1.18).⁸⁴ The bandstand was built for \$3,979 with a concert to dedicate the building held on July 27, 1951. Modern restrooms were added in 1955.⁸⁵ The public library building was dedicated on January 7, 1913, and major improvements completed in 1953.⁸⁶

Figure 1.18: Park clubhouse after completion



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The Fillmore County Fair provided regional entertainment each year. The Fillmore Agricultural Society was formed in May 1872, but little was done until early 1875 when they purchased land for the permanent location of the society. The first record of the fair is 1879 with 509 entries and attendance of nearly 5,000 people daily.⁸⁷ A hall was built early on, with a second 3,600 square foot hall added to the grounds in 1890. The first amphitheater was built in 1909, with two more in 1919 and 1939, each replacing the prior building. In 1925, Anniversary Hall was built for \$15,000 which was two-stories with a basement. A new grandstand was constructed in 1939 after a fire burned the previous structure in 1938.⁸⁸

Medical Facilities

The first medical building (see Figure 1.19) in Geneva was run by Dr. Royal Woods and Dr. Joseph Bixby east of the original schoolhouse before WWI. It was later known as the Archer House and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Ridpath.⁸⁹ The first officially recognized hospital, known as the Fillmore Hospital, was located at the former home of George W. Smith (see Figure 1.20), opened in 1925 and operated until September 1, 1942.⁹⁰ In 1937, the former home of world famous jockey Charles Thorpe was converted to the Geneva General Hospital. It ceased operations in 1940 but was reopened in 1942 after

the Fillmore Hospital closed until 1946.⁹¹ Local business owners held a fundraiser to purchase the hospital and keep it running, founding the Geneva General Hospital Association, Inc. on September 3, 1946.⁹² The hospital was forced to close in January 1957 by order of the fire marshal, leaving Geneva without a hospital. Two previous attempts for a voter approved bond to construct a new hospital had been voted down, but in 1958, realizing the need for a hospital facility, voters approved the bill for \$97,000 with the rest of the \$325,000 cost to be raised through Hill-Burton funds from the state government. The old building was auctioned off and the lumber used to build new farm buildings. The new facility opened in 1961. Geneva's first retirement facility was the Roselawn Home, in operation from 1947 through 1967 in the former Edgecombe House. In 1966, the Colonial Manor Rest Home was constructed to fill the void.⁹³

Figure 1.19: First medical building (143 S 12th Street)



Figure 1.20: Second Hospital (324 N 12th Street)



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Grafton

Grafton's early years were profitable resulting from its location on the first Burlington & Missouri River Railroad line and its establishment as a large grain market supported by the Fillmore Flouring Mill located four miles north. In 1872, the town was originally platted about four miles west of its current location, but a railroad siding was built and a small warehouse to support the shipment of local farmers' products at the present-day location. This development, in addition to the success of Sutton, Nebraska, less than the eight miles needed between stations resulted in the vacation of the original townsite on March 27, 1874. Joseph Tatro's land, adjacent to the established siding, was chosen and surveyed in April 1874 for the new townsite. Joseph Tatro filed the town plat June 11 and then transferred a share of the lots to the town company a month later.⁹⁴

Figure 1.21: 1885 Map of Grafton



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The town remained dormant until the following summer when the depot was constructed. A few grain warehouses and offices were built, and the post office established. The town was becoming an important grain market and trading center.⁹⁵ By the fall of 1876, two shops, a hotel, and a blacksmith shop were added. The second wave of settlers arrived in 1879. Slow but steady growth led to the village incorporation on March 3, 1882.⁹⁶ Grafton was settled primarily by Anglo-Saxons, but several German and Irish

settlers also made this area their home.⁹⁷ Fires in the early 1900s changed the look of Main Street. On March 10, 1912, a fire destroyed five buildings on the west side of Main Street. On October 16, 1929, another fire destroyed a bank, restaurant, and meat market, while damaging another store.⁹⁸

Grafton had three school buildings over the years. A one-room schoolhouse was replaced by a two-story wood building with six rooms. In 1914, a three-story brick building was completed, teaching all grades until 1956 when high school was discontinued.

Two churches remain in Grafton: St. Helena Catholic Church and Trinity Lutheran Church. The former building was designed by Leo Daly of Omaha and constructed by Edward Green of Hastings in 1922, replacing the 1880 wood frame building (see Figure 1.22). The latter, Trinity Lutheran Church, was formed in the mid-1920s and in 1928 built their current building (see Figure 1.23).

Figure 1.22: 1880 and 1922 Catholic Church Buildings



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Figure 1.23: Trinity Evangelical Lutheran in 1928



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Milligan

The area around Milligan was originally settled by immigrants of Czechoslovakian descent. When the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company (later owned by the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad) built their branch line through the area in 1886 to connect McCool Junction to Fairbury, a stop was designated at what is now Milligan.⁹⁹ The plat for the village was filed by John Ragan on June 8, 1887, for just under 67 acres of land. Charles F. Smith purchased the land and then sold lots for Frank Milligan, one of six railroad directors for the branch line. The town was formally incorporated on February 15, 1888.¹⁰⁰ Commercial lots were 24 feet by 140 feet while residential was double the width at 50 feet. The first buildings were frame buildings until 1896 when required by the village board to build with brick for fire protection.¹⁰¹

Figure 1.24: 1905 Map of Milligan



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Cemeteries

In 1876, predating the formation of Milligan, the Pioneer Cemetery known as Cecki Bratri Cemetery one mile northwest of Milligan was created. The cemetery had a Catholic Church at the center, the first built in the area.¹⁰² The second cemetery was also founded before Milligan and is one mile south. When formed in October 1881, it was named Glengary Cemetery Society, after its township, but has since been renamed to Bohemian National Cemetery.

Advancements in Services

The first water system was installed in 1888 and consisted of two wells pumped by windmills which nearby residents walked to for water. A new well was dug at a later date and used until 1938 when the water tower system was installed.¹⁰³ In 1903, the Fillmore County Telephone Company was granted a franchise to install telephone service, and in May of that year \$1,800 in bonds were approved by voters to install a municipal water system.¹⁰⁴ The first paving project was initiated in 1925 starting with Main Street and eight adjacent blocks. The residential streets were brick with concrete used on six blocks along the highway through town. The total project cost \$55,000.¹⁰⁵ In 1926, the Nebraska Gas and Electric Company was given a franchise to maintain electric light and power. In 1939, a 50,000-gallon water tower was built at 6th and L and a second well drilled north of town. Finally, in 1962 a municipal sewer system was installed.¹⁰⁶

Figure 1.25: 1915 Milligan City Hall and Jail



Source: 75th Anniversary of the Village of Milligan. (Bonta)

The first building constructed was a bank by the Clemons brothers in May 1886.¹¹³ Three churches were built shortly after the town's founding including a Methodist (1888 church is still standing), Evangelical Lutheran, and Baptist. The first ordinances passed after the town board was formed in 1887 related to streets, crossings, and sidewalks. The village was early to adopt an ordinance relating to the planting and protection of trees in 1889.¹¹⁴ A town hall and jail was built in July 1902.¹¹⁵ The peak population in Ohioa was reached in 1920 with 433 residents. The population has declined each decade since and was 115 people in 2010.¹¹⁶

The first school in town was a two-story frame building completed in 1888 (see Figure 1.27).¹¹⁷ A two-story addition to accommodate high school classes was added later. By the end of WWII, the building was condemned, and bonds were approved to build a new brick building south of the old schoolhouse. The building, now in the National Register, was completed in 1922.¹¹⁸ The school was closed in 2006, and students now attend classes in Fillmore, Geneva, or Fairmont.

Figure 1.27: 1888 Ohioa Schoolhouse



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

In 1916, a group of area farmers established a cooperative, named Farmers Equity, after several meetings and discussions with the University of Nebraska Extension Department beginning in 1912. Their enterprise grew to include a grain elevator, stockyards, grocery store and cream station. The original grain elevator remained standing until 1958 when a fire destroyed it.¹¹⁹

Shickley

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad line was extended to the area now known as Shickley in April 1886 from Strang to the east. The town was named after Benjamin Franklin Shickley, a county judge for Fillmore County and father of Vincent Shickley, the prominent Burlington attorney in charge of obtaining railroad right-of-way and locating towns.¹²⁰ The railroad was routed through the middle of town, creating a physical division between the land owned by William Kline and Robert Campbell set aside for the town's development. This created competition among the two men who each tried to lure investors to build businesses and homes onto their side of the tracks. Most commercial buildings were built on Market Street in the two blocks between the railroads, however, by 1910, most of the southern blocks were developed as residential and the commercial moved to the blocks north of the Burlington tracks.¹²¹ Shickley was home to 200 people by its incorporation on March 20, 1888.

Figure 1.28: 1905 Map of Shickley



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The first school, built in 1886, was a two-story frame building with bell tower. In 1887, the school taught ten grades, and in 1910 an 11th grade was added. By 1916 a full 12th grades were taught.¹²² In 1908, a two-story brick building was constructed which is still standing today, the lower story hidden by modern additions (see Figure 1.29).

Figure 1.29: 1908 High School



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

One of the most notable buildings was built as a livery stable on North Railroad Street facing the park (see Figure 1.30). By the 1920s, it was converted to a community hall housing the public library until 1923, a club room, and the kitchen of the Federated Women's Club. A kindergarten was also operated within this building. For several years, the maple floors served as a skating rink, later tiled and used for basketball prior to construction of the new school gymnasium. It is currently used to store city equipment and supplies.¹²³

Figure 1.30: Former Community Building



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

The rise of the automobile in the early 1920s led to the decline in Shickley's business community. The Shickley Herald, the weekly newspaper, was discontinued in 1922 and replaced by the county paper out of Geneva. The Congregational and Swedish Methodist Churches discontinued regular services and were eventually sold and demolished. Despite the loss of business and religious institutions, residential growth occurred in 1965 in the Steider addition and in 1982 with a second new section north of town. Both were primarily developed with residential buildings, but two new churches in the north addition were also built.¹²⁴

During the 1920s, the town approved bonds to install electricity through Blue Valley Power Company in 1923. Prior to this, businesses were supplied privately with electricity by a merchant who installed his own small plant.¹²⁵ In 1927, the newly organized commercial club was successful in graveling Main Street and several side streets. Their 1930 success in getting Highway 74 routed one mile north of the village was ultimately a failure as it allowed greater travel away from Shickley.¹²⁶ In 1940, a \$32,000 water system was installed through the Works Progress Administration. This replaced two windmills that pumped water used to fight fires that were located at Market and North Railroad Streets and on Market and Campbell Streets. These windmills among others earned the town the nickname of Little Holland.¹²⁷ An \$83,000 sewer and disposal plant were built in 1954. The first paved roads were not complete until 1969 starting with Market Street.

Strang

Prior to 1886, the area where Strang is today was known as Media and then Bixby. But with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad line constructed through the area that year the company renamed the town to Strang in honor of local windmill dealer A.L. Strang who traded the naming rights for a windmill to support a water pump for the railroad.¹²⁸ The windmill, no longer in use, is still standing in the middle of Main Street today.

The village was formally incorporated on November 3, 1886.¹²⁹ The first building constructed was the west elevator which burned down in 1902 and was replaced in 1956. The first church erected was for the Evangelical United Brethren in 1890.¹³⁰ The first frame schoolhouse was built around 1879, replacing the original sod building. In 1908, it was moved and bricked over but burned down in 1928. In 1929, a modern school building with all 12 grades (previously just 10 were taught) was completed.

The first telephone service began about 1906 by the Independent Telephone and served 20 homes in 1908.¹³¹ Electricity was installed by the Consumers Public Power Company in January 1924 for streetlights and residents benefited in May when it was added to homes.¹³²

Figure 1.32: Former Depot



Source: Train Time in Nebraska (Bartels)

Figure 1.33: 1909 Main Street



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

Figure 1.31: 1905 Map of Strang



Source: The Fillmore County Story (Gaffney)

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CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter details the survey methods used to complete the reconnaissance work in Fillmore County and the results of the survey. The goal of this work was to identify and document historic properties that may be significant based on their historic and architectural merit. In November 2019, an architectural historian and historic architect from RDG Planning & Design conducted a Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) field survey, building upon previous survey work completed by History Nebraska. More details on the outcomes are in Chapter 3 and Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The historic resources reconnaissance survey identified and documented both new and existing properties that meet Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory criteria within Fillmore County. Properties meeting the criteria appearing to retain integrity were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either as an individual property or as part of a larger potential historic district.

Survey Limitations and Biases

While most properties within cities were visible from the public right-of-way, some were difficult to assess due to heavy vegetation or large setbacks from the property line. To help overcome this limitation, county assessor data and images as well as Google Earth and Street View were consulted.

Methodology

Each step required to complete a reconnaissance survey is laid out in the diagram in Figure 2.1. More specific details related to Fillmore County are discussed below.

Defining the extent of the survey. In Fillmore County, the survey was limited to the incorporated areas of Fillmore County and did not include rural areas. Therefore, the survey work included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the cities of Exeter, Fairmont, Geneva, Grafton, Milligan, Ohioa, Shickley, and Strang. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way were documented.

Future additional survey work for rural areas of Fillmore County is currently planned to be conducted by the Survey Coordinator for the NeSHPO. This in-house survey work will be added and recorded in GIS.

Research. The following locations were visited to obtain historical information:

- History Nebraska Archives and Library
- Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO)
- Omaha Public Library
- Fairmont Public Library

Documentation. Physical forms were not prepared for each property. The GIS shapefile includes all information that is included on the former NeHRSI survey forms.

Evaluation. Measures of integrity are discussed in the following section and illustrated in Figure 2.2. Properties deemed eligible are listed in Chapter 3. The primary resource type within Fillmore County were residential and commercial buildings.

- Residential properties: Only those with high degrees of physical integrity and a strong association with criterion A (association with an event) or B (association with a person) were included. Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) for outstanding architectural representations were also evaluated.
- Commercial properties: Evaluation included both properties on an individual basis and as part of a historic district, with emphasis on those resources which have retained a high degree of integrity on their first-floor store fronts. Alterations however did not disqualify a building from identification for inclusion.

Figure 2.1: Diagram of Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

The reconnaissance survey consists of research, photography, data collection, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. Reconnaissance Surveys include both new and previously surveyed properties and are identified through preliminary research or during fieldwork



Survey Extent

The survey area is defined at the start of the project. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way are documented as a reconnaissance survey does not go onto private property.

Research

Research includes books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other written works about the history, culture, and settlement of the area and its communities. Additional historic photographs, advertisements, and other artifacts are reviewed.

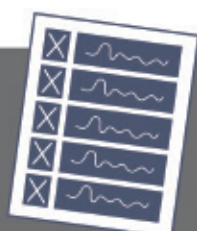


Field Survey and Identification

Properties more than 40 years old are surveyed according to the NeHSI manual. Location and physical status of previously surveyed properties are verified and additional properties meeting criteria are identified. Survey 123, a mobile application, is used to note exterior building details and is geolocated to the property boundaries.

Documentation

Following the field survey, each new property is assigned an NeHSI number, photographs are exported and labeled according to standard naming conventions, and the data is verified for accuracy.



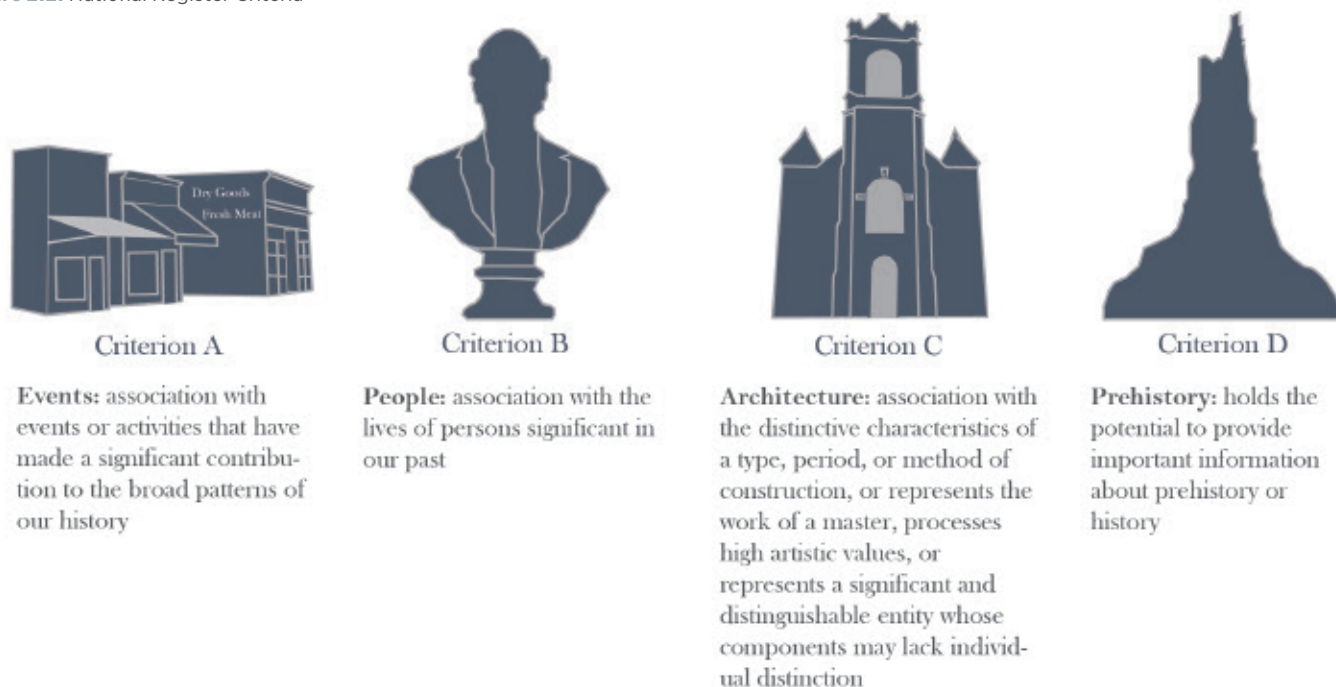
Evaluation

Each property is then evaluated based on integrity and significance to determine eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources must be 50 years old and in their original location or possess exceptional significance. Any potentially eligible properties nearing the 50 year mark are noted.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The National Register of Historic Places is a recognition program promoting districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties are significant at the local, state, or national level and must be at least 50 years old with a high degree of physical integrity. Properties may be listed in the National Register if they meet at least one of the National Park Service criterion shown in Figure 2.2 below. Guidance on applying the National Register Criterion of Evaluation can be found in the National Register Bulletin #15.

Figure 2.2: National Register Criteria



Criteria Considerations

The following property types in bold generally do not qualify for listing in the National Register. They may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories and meet at least one of the National Register criteria.

- **Religious properties** deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- **Moved properties** that are significant for architectural value.
- **Birthplaces or grave sites** if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- **Cemeteries** that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- **Reconstructed buildings** when built in a suitable environment.
- **Commemorative properties** with significant design, age, tradition, or symbolic value.
- **Properties of less than 50 years** old that are of exceptional importance.

The survey did not find any cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, or properties achieving significance within the past 50 years in Fillmore County that would qualify under these circumstances.

Historic Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is important to determine the eligibility of a property. While it's tempting to recognize all old buildings, especially those with social significance, not all buildings will be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Often a downtown commercial district played a significant role in the town's development, however because of the lack of integrity is not eligible for nomination as a district. A property's integrity is evaluated against the following physical qualities:

- **Association** is the connection between a historic property and an event, activity, or person. Does the property maintain a direct link with its recommended significance?
- **Design** is quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Has the overall appearance/layout been significantly altered?
- **Feeling** is the ability of a historic property to evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a past time and place. Does the property provide a sense of the historic time period?
- **Location** relates to the geographic place of the resource during the period of significance. Has the property been moved from its historic location?
- **Materials** assess whether the physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance. Has much of the historic fabric been replaced with non-historic material?
- **Setting** applies to the physical environment of a historic property. Is the area surrounding the property much as it was historically?
- **Workmanship** measures the integrity of a historic property in relation to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan. Is the care and craftsmanship of the historic period still evident?

EXAMPLE ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Background

The property in Figure 2.3, the Geneva State Bank, was constructed in 1907 on the site of a building that burned in 1906. The Geneva State Bank is a three-story brick building with classically detailed metal cornice complete with three pediments. As seen in the historic image, the building was brick with large transom windows above the storefront. The building was capped with a cornice and brackets with character defining pediments. The building is significant for its architecture and association with commerce and early development in Geneva.

The building underwent a full rehabilitation several years ago altering key features including the brick facade which is now a stucco material. The front entrance, formerly raised above street grade, was altered significantly, removing the prominent arched entrance and window. A secondary entrance and storefront was removed from the south facade.

While the building is clearly well-maintained and a boon to the community's economic vitality, within the strict confines of National Register standards it would not be considered eligible (see Figure 2.2 for details).

Applying Elements of Integrity

There is not a set rule on how many elements of integrity must be met for a building to be eligible, but the analysis of each and level of divergence are used to make a final determination. In the case of the Geneva State Bank Building, only three elements — location, setting, and workmanship — are intact. In addition, integrity of materials and design were significantly compromised, inhibiting the building's ability to convey its historical significance. Therefore, it has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Preservation Beyond the National Register

Another option for consideration would be to restore the building to its original appearance to the greatest extent possible. Work could include uncovering the original transom windows if they are still intact, updating the windows with divided lites matching the historic configuration, removing the stucco, and rebuilding the original cornice and brackets. A fine line exists between rehabilitation and reconstruction. This amount of work may be too much for the building to still convey its historical significance. If the goal is to make the building eligible, SHPO staff should be consulted prior to starting any work.

Figure 2.3: Assessment of Historical Integrity of the Geneva State Bank

Association. The building conveys some integrity of association given the connection to the still active downtown district and is still home to a bank. The tenant space fronting G Street has been removed.

Feeling. Similar to design, the loss of key design features that would help evoke the historic sense of a past time and place have been lost.

Location. Location is still intact. The building has not been moved and the surrounding buildings largely remain.

Setting. The physical environment of the building is intact and preserves the integrity of setting.

Design. Integrity of design is compromised because of the removal of key original design features such as the raised entrance with arched opening, and G Street storefront and entrance.

Materials. The primary material, brick, has been covered with stucco. Many wood windows have been replaced with metal. Therefore, material integrity is compromised.

Workmanship. The retention of key features of the building, including the cornice and brackets contribute to the integrity of workmanship.



Historic Image of the Geneva State Bank



Current Image of the Geneva State Bank

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The survey in Fillmore County evaluated all properties identified as 40 years or older according to county assessor data, regardless of the building construction or integrity. As a result, 1,924 properties within the boundaries of the incorporated cities were surveyed. A total of 288 previously surveyed properties were evaluated and 1,636 new properties.

A total of 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI manual were used to identify potentially eligible properties. Additionally, the Settlement/Architecture context is broken into six architectural subcategories. Each context includes examples of properties found in Fillmore County. Specific properties recommended eligible for listing in the National Register are identified in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The study was limited to the incorporated communities of Fillmore County. This limited the number of properties relating to the agriculture context, however the strong tie to farming resulted in a few. This context addresses property types related to food production including crops and livestock. In rural areas, this includes farmsteads flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. In many instances, modern advances result in the replacement of historic barns with modern metal buildings.



Farmstead: Geneva





Former AF&AM Lodge: Geneva

Association

Association is related to social organizations like the YMCA or Masons that developed out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. These can be fraternal and benevolent associations or organizations around trade, special interests, education, political, professional, business, fraternities, or sororities.



Commercial Building: Geneva

Commerce

Commerce is one of the more common historic contexts represented when surveying incorporated communities. This context is concerned with buying and selling commodities that are transported from one location to another. Property types include grain elevators and stores that provide various products or services. These buildings range from one to three stories in Fillmore County and are most commonly brick or false-frame resources. The architectural styles varied, but mainly included the Period Revival and Commercial Vernacular styles. Examples of this context range from elaborate to more simple structures.



Communication

The communication context covers the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. This includes nonverbal and symbolic; written and spoken language; mechanical and electronic; oral, audial, visual, and tactile; telegraphic; postal; telephonic; radio; television; and newspaper.



Telephone Building: Geneva

Diversion

The diversion context is related to activities designed for relaxation and amusement such as theaters or auditoriums.



Library: Geneva



School: Grafton

Education

The education context relates to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge. While schools most notably fall into this context, it also includes formal, apprenticeship and enculturation; and vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education. Museums and libraries often fall within the education context.



Former City Hall: Milligan

Government

Properties under the government context involve the act or process of governing; or the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions, complex political institutions, and laws and customs through which the function of governing is performed.



Industry

Industry is captured under three contexts: extraction industry (attainment of native raw materials for manufacturing industry), manufacturing industry (manufacturing activities as a whole including products, labor, etc.), and processing industry (processing, preparation, and packaging).



Elevators: Geneva

Religion

The religious involves considers beliefs including sacred places; practices and rituals manifest in literature, music, burial, paraphernalia and buildings; ecclesiastical organizations including clergy and holy men, missionaries and congregations; social aspects including intolerance, missions, etc. This context is primarily applied to places of worship including churches and clergy residences. Religious buildings range in material.

Religious properties are usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register when assessed for architectural distinction or historical importance.



Former Methodist Church: Shickley



Zion Lutheran Church: Shickley

Services

The services context captures primary support services provided by the government as well as private professional services. Examples include banks, public utility buildings, hospitals, mortuaries, and restaurants.



York State Bank: Geneva

Transportation

The transportation context represents the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials or people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations, and depots.



Auto Repair Shop: Geneva

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement and architecture relates to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residences dominated the surveyed properties relating to this context. A wide variety of architectural styles representing a range of building periods was documented. The following architectural periods and styles correlate to those used for National Register listing. While all potential architectural styles are listed, not all were found within Fillmore County during the survey work, nor is example photography included for every style found.



Mid-19th Century (1850-1910)



Gothic Revival: Geneva

Exotic Revival

This style was popular between 1830 and 1850 with a resurgence in the 1920s. It is characterized by several different, somewhat rare, styles. Two common sub-styles are the Egyptian Revival and the Moorish or Oriental Revival style.

Gothic Revival

Generally, this style is seen in larger buildings of heavy masonry construction. The windows are often pointed arches, often seen of churches of this time period.

Greek Revival

This style was popular from 1820-1860 and used a classical vocabulary. The plan is often rectangular with interior spaces divided irregularly. It often features a two-story temple front with pedimented gable and decorative cornice.

Mid-19th Century (1850-1910) cont.

Italian Villa

This style, also referred to as Italianate, was common between 1840 and 1885 and evokes a romanticized period of architecture. The style was made popular through public pattern books by architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Common components include irregular floor plans with a prominent square tower and decorative bracketed cornices.

Octagon Mode

The Octagon Style was relatively short lived and dates to between 1850 and 1870. It was made popular by Orson Squire Fowler after he published *The Octagon House: a House for All*. It was often used in barn and outbuilding construction.



Italian Villa: Fairmont



Page on the Italian Villa from Andrew Jackson Downing's Book
Source: <https://archive.org/stream/treatiseontheory41down#page/314/mode/2up>

Late Victorian (1850-1910)

Gothic

Following the Civil War, High Victorian Gothic architecture became common in public buildings and mansions. Similar to the Gothic Revival style, Victorian Gothic architecture is brick or stone with decorative masonry, quoins, pressed brick, and terra cotta panels. Fenestration is accented with brick or stone trim, often in contrasting color.

Italianate

Italianate was a popular style between 1870 and 1890 for houses. Buildings were two stories with low-pitched; hip roofs; wide eaves supported by heavy brackets; tall, narrow windows; and front porches.



Gothic Revival: Fairmont



Queen Anne: Exeter

Queen Anne

A highly decorated style common at the end of the 19th century. These homes were often two stories in height with asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. Surfaces were usually varied with texture, gingerbread trim, and prominent towers.

Renaissance

Two periods characterize the Renaissance Revival style. The first took place between 1840 and 1890; a formal style with symmetrical, cube forms. Italian elements along with accentuated rusticated quoins, architrave framed fenestration, and entablatures or pediments are common. The second began in 1890 and ended around 1920 and differed from the first period in scale and size. These buildings are larger and usually three or more stories with horizontal divisions defined through belt or string courses of brick. Each floor is often treated with different decoration. The roof is accentuated with projecting cornices and a balustrade.

Romanesque

Popular between 1840 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival style is based on the buildings of ancient Rome. One of the most common types employed in the U.S. is the Richardsonian Romanesque version. These buildings are identified by rounded arches and heavy, often rusticated, massing in stone or brick.

Second Empire

The most common feature of a Second Empire building is the mansard roof. Popular between 1860 and 1900, this style of building traces its roots to France. Accompanying the distinctive roof is often brackets beneath the cornice, rounded arched windows, decorative dormer windows, and cresting at the roof line.



Richardsonian Romanesque: Geneva

Late Victorian (1850-1910) cont.

Shingle Style

Shingle style, popular between 1880 and 1900 is a reflection of its name. The wall surfaces are clad in shingles and appear monochrome if left unpainted. The form often resembles a Queen Anne style with a wrap around porch, but lacks the decoration.

Stick/Eastlake

This style was common between 1860 and 1890 and is identifiable by the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim on the exterior surfaces. It is often seen as transition between a Gothic Revival and a Queen Anne. This is another style that was promoted in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books.



Elements of Eastlake and Shingle Style: Geneva

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940)

Beaux Arts

A style popular between 1890 and 1930 closely associated with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school where a number of architects studied during this time period. The style emphasizes classical forms and features, elaborate detailing, massive plans, and heavy masonry. Surfaces are often heavily decorated and feature arches and colossal columns or pilasters.

Classical Revival

Also known as neoclassical revival, this style of architecture was most prominent in the first few decades of the 20th century and is characterized by symmetrical facades and classical columns framing the front facade. It is a less ornate style than Beaux Arts, but has similar classical details.



Classical Revival: Exeter



Colonial Revival: Geneva

Colonial Revival

A style popular between 1900 and 1940 characterized by simple, symmetrical, classically-derived entrances often framed by columns. Features include side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters when seen in residential construction.

French Renaissance

This style is usually stone or brick made to look like a castle or chateaus with multiple stories. Steep pitched roofs or mansard roofs covered in slate tile with some dormers are common. Cylindrical towers and turrets with decorative elements are usually employed.

Italian Renaissance

A style popular between 1890 and 1940 characterized by wide, overhanging bracketed eaves. Doors and windows are often arched with distinctive lintels. In commercial buildings, rusticated stonework, horizontal brick or stone bands, and elaborate pediments or patterns are often found.

Late Gothic Revival

The Late Gothic Revival style, influenced by English and French architecture, was popular between 1890 and 1940. A subset of this style is the Collegiate Gothic Style, specific to educational buildings. The general style is most common to church buildings, but is also seen in some commercial buildings. The most distinguishing feature is the pointed arch, along with window tracery, leaded glass, battlements, and pinnacles.



Italian Renaissance: Fairmont

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940) cont.

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was popular from about 1890 through 1930 and is inspired by the architecture of Spain and Latin America. Typical features include low-pitched roofs with no eaves or a low-pitched roof with red clay tile. Rounded windows and doors, stucco walls, and asymmetrical facades are common.

Pueblo

This style was most common in the southwest around Santa Fe, New Mexico, from about 1910 through the 1940s. Buildings appear as a mixture of Spanish Colonial, mission, and Indian Pueblo forms. Flat, parapeted roof lines, rounded edges with no eaves, and stucco cladding are common elements.



Spanish Revival: Exeter

Tudor Revival

A common 1920s and 1930s style of architecture blending late English medieval styles. Steep gables, half-timbering, and stucco, wood, and stone materials characterize this type of construction.

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements (1890-1930)

Bungalow/Craftsman

A style popular beginning in the late 19th century and continuing through 1940, characterized by overhanging eaves, large open porches with posts, and low-pitched roofs.



Bungalow: Exeter



Commercial Vernacular: Geneva

Chicago

The Chicago style was most popular between 1890 and 1920 made famous by the Chicago architects that promoted the new technology of steel frame construction. This style led to the first skyscrapers in the urban landscape after steel technology allowed for taller buildings. These buildings are identifiable by the steel skeleton construction, often visible on the exterior, with a simple cornice and large bands of windows.

Commercial Style

Commercial vernacular buildings are very common in downtowns. This style employs a simple style of commercial construction popular between 1860 and 1930 characterized by large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor. They typically employ a rectangular plan with shallow projections. This style often crosses over with the Chicago style since their period of use overlaps.

Prairie School

Prairie School architecture is closely associated with architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The style focuses on open floor plans, low-pitched roofs with broad eaves, and long bands of windows. A variant of this style is the American Foursquare or "Prairie Box." These are simplified versions of the Prairie School buildings that include a full-width front porch on a square plan. This residential variation on the Prairie School style typically consist of two and a half stories.



Prairie School: Exeter

Modern Movement (1925-1950)

Art Deco

Art Deco was a popular style between 1925 and 1940 and is easily identifiable through the stylized geometric forms and details. Conceived as a break from the ornamented forms of the past, Art Deco buildings are sleek, linear, and employ geometric ornamentation. Many use step backs to create a stepped outline with low-relief decorative panels. Common materials include concrete block, glazed brick or tile, and stucco.

International Style

The international style was at its height between 1930 and 1950. Architects like Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany championed the style. It is identifiable through the flat roofed, asymmetrical form with bands of windows and a lack of ornament.

Moderne

An architectural style common between 1930 and 1950 featuring streamlined simplicity and the sculptural use of rectilinear geometric forms. This style was a less ornamented, streamlined version of Art Deco. Smooth walls, rounded corners, and curved glass identify these buildings.



Moderne: Geneva

Mixed /Other

Two additional categories, mixed and other, catch the varied architectural styles that often do not fit into one of these categories. An example of an "other" style would be a sod house.



Other-Log Cabin: Geneva

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In addition to documenting the existing resources in Fillmore County, the survey aimed to identify properties that could qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, giving local preservation groups a starting point for furthering preservation in their community. National Register status is a recognition of the historic or architectural significance of a property at the local, state, or national level. Being listed in the National Register may qualify your property for certain historic tax incentives (see Chapter 4). Before an applicant moves forward with the process of listing a property in the National Register, the NeSHPO may need to complete additional research on potentially eligible properties that are noted in this survey report. Please consult with the NeSHPO about

the National Register application process and eligibility of particular properties. A sidebar in this chapter provides details on the 15 properties currently in the National Register in Fillmore County.

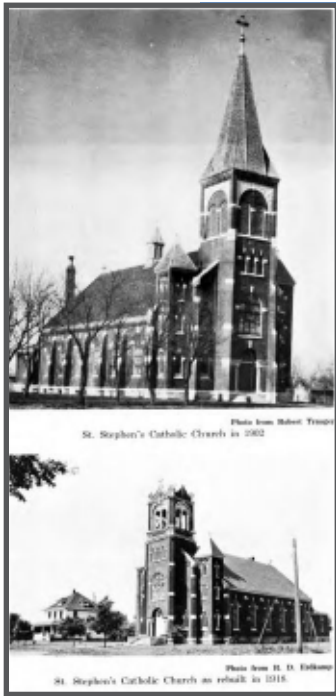
NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 37 properties are recommended as potentially eligible by RDG Planning & Design for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis. Additionally, two districts are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register: the Geneva Courthouse Square District and the Milligan Main Street District. A short description accompanies each building including information on its history when available and justification for further research.

Exeter:

Figure 3.1: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties





①

St. Stephens Catholic Church
FM03-027
Built: ca. 1900

The well-preserved brick details of the St. Stephens Catholic Church include a campanile and a central tower. The church is an excellent example of Catholic churches constructed in the Midwest at the turn of the 20th century.



②

Exeter Auditorium
FM03-032
Built: 1909

The Exeter Auditorium is a unique Spanish Revival style building and is architecturally significant for a small rural community in Nebraska. The auditorium was built in 1909 with donations of material and time by community residents. It is also noted as an early opera house in the Opera House Buildings in Nebraska 1867-1917 Multiple Property Documentation.



3

House
FM03-023
Built: 1885

This house is a textbook example of an exotic version of Queen Anne with its Moorish inspired dome. Original details are found throughout this large-scale home. Further research may provide an important connection and history to the community as well.



4

House
FM03-036
Built: 1905

This American four-square home has Prairie School inspired details. Window location and types were unique to this all-American style. The property is potentially significant for its architectural style.





⑤

Exeter School
FM03-286
Built: 1915

The Exeter School building is a two-story brick building with classical details. The building is significant as a noteworthy example of higher education facilities built in the rural Midwest.



⑥

House
FM03-019
Built: ca. 1900

This large home is a classic example of Queen Anne residential architecture. Some materials have been replaced (roofing, siding) but overall massing, scale, and feel remain. Further research is needed to determine other connections to the community.



⑦

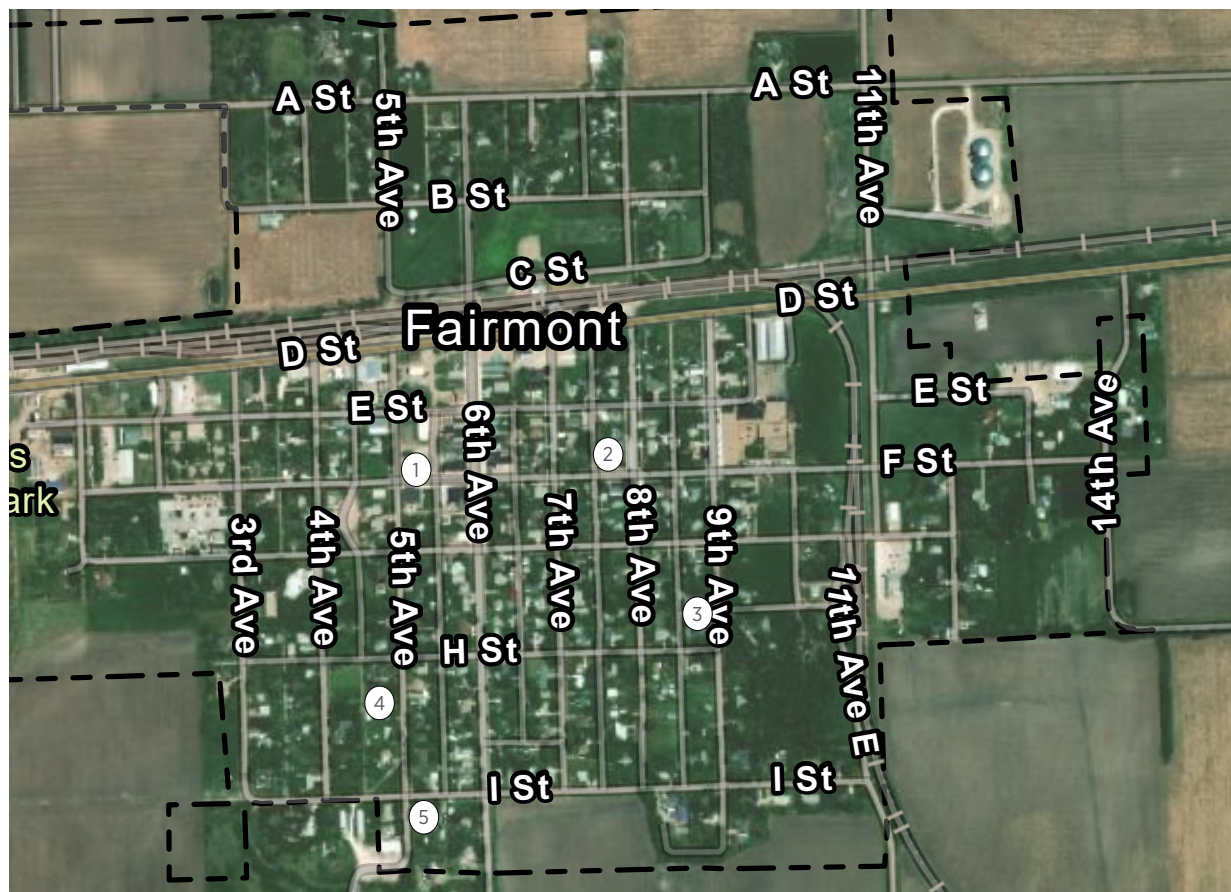
Gas Station
FM03-017
Built: Unknown

This Spanish Mission Revival inspired gas station is potentially significant for its role in transportation during the settlement and expansion of the Midwest.



Fairmont:

Figure 3.2: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties





①

Fairmont Chronicle
FM04-021
Built: 1872

This building, completed May 1, 1872, originally housed the Fairmont Chronicle. Additional research may show potential significance for its role in social history and its impact on the community.



②

United Methodist Church
FM04-010
Built: 1925

The United Methodist Church is a well-preserved brick building with Gothic Revival details. It is potentially significant as a notable example of Federated churches after the turn of the 20th century.

When the cornerstone was laid in 1925, the Presbyterian Church was the residing congregation. Later they combined with the Federation Church.



③

House
FM04-004
Built: 1910

This large, two-story brick home has a unique combination of Craftsman and Renaissance features. Additional research is recommended to determine potential eligibility.



④

House
FM04-230
Built: 1912

This home is a well-preserved example of vernacular, residential architecture with turn of the 20th century details and massing.





⑤

South Ward School
FM04-235
Built: 1888

This residential building was constructed in 1888 for the Fairmont School District as the South Ward School to accommodate their growing student population. A second ward School was built on the north side of town but has since been demolished. The South Ward School was closed in 1899 when it was decided to enlarge the central school. The remaining South Ward School is the best remaining representation of the early school system in Fairmont.



Geneva:

Figure 3.3: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



Geneva has one potential historic district. See page 77 on Historic Districts for further information.

①

Girls Industrial School
FM05-069
Built: Unknown

The Girls Industrial School is a well-preserved two-story brick building potentially significant for its role in the public health sector. The first building was constructed in 1891 to serve as an institution for "intellectual, industrial, and more training." Further research is needed to understand the role this institution played in the community.





②

First Congregational Church
FM05-018
Built: 1926

The First Congregational Church is a well-maintained, brick, Gothic Revival inspired building built in 1926. While there are building additions to the north, it is potentially significant in its association of Congregational churches of this time period. Further research and investigation of the property is needed.



③

House
FM05-033
Built: 1890

This home is a textbook example of the residential Queen Anne style. Original details remain, including decorative window hoods, central tower, and corbelled brick chimneys.



4

Dworaks Block
FM05-169
Built: 1915

Dworaks Block is a two-story brick commercial building with pressed-metal cornice, window hoods and oriel window. This commercial building is significant for its association with retail commerce in late 19th century Geneva. Additionally, its historic character contributes to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.



5

Dempster's Block
FM05-053
Built: 1884

Dempster's Block is a two-story brick commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and window hoods. This commercial building is significant for its association with retail commerce in late 19th century Geneva. Additionally, its historic character contributes to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.





⑥

Bank Building
FM05-163
Built: 1905

Originally built as a bank, this three-story brick commercial building features stone details and brick corbelling. The building is significant for its association with retail commerce in Geneva at the turn of the 20th century. Additionally, its historic character contributes to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.



⑦

Smith-Hughes Auditorium
FM05-049
Built: 1921/1953

The block bounded by 11th, 12th, G, and F Streets was originally the Geneva High School site. The school, built in 1905, was centered on the block with the Smith-Hughes Auditorium, built in 1921 (pictured right), to the south on the corner. When constructed, home economics and vocational classes were taught on the first floor with the gymnasium on the second floor. The mid-century addition (pictured bottom left) was completed in 1955 after a fire damaged the original gymnasium on April 29, 1953. The complex is potentially significant for its association with education.



8

Geiselman Building
FM05-055
Built: 1895

The Geiselman building is significant for its association with retail commerce in Geneva at the turn of the 20th century. Additionally, its historic character contributes to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.



9

Brown Block
FM05-162
Built: 1891

The two-story brick Brown Block building with second floor details in both metal and brick was built in 1891 according to the sign band. This commercial building is significant for its association with retail commerce in late 19th century Geneva. Additionally, its historic character contributes to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.





10

Commercial Building
FM05-160
Built: 1889

This two-story brick commercial building has pressed-metal cornice and window hoods. This property is significant for its association with retail commerce in late 19th century Geneva, as well as its contribution of historic character to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.



11

Commercial Building
FM05-158
Built: 1887

This two-story brick commercial building has a pressed-metal cornice and led glass transom windows. Second floor windows have been modified, but the remaining transom window is significant as these are often removed from commercial downtown buildings. It is significant for its association with retail commerce in late 19th century Geneva, as well as its contribution of historic character to the potential Geneva Courthouse Square Business District.



12

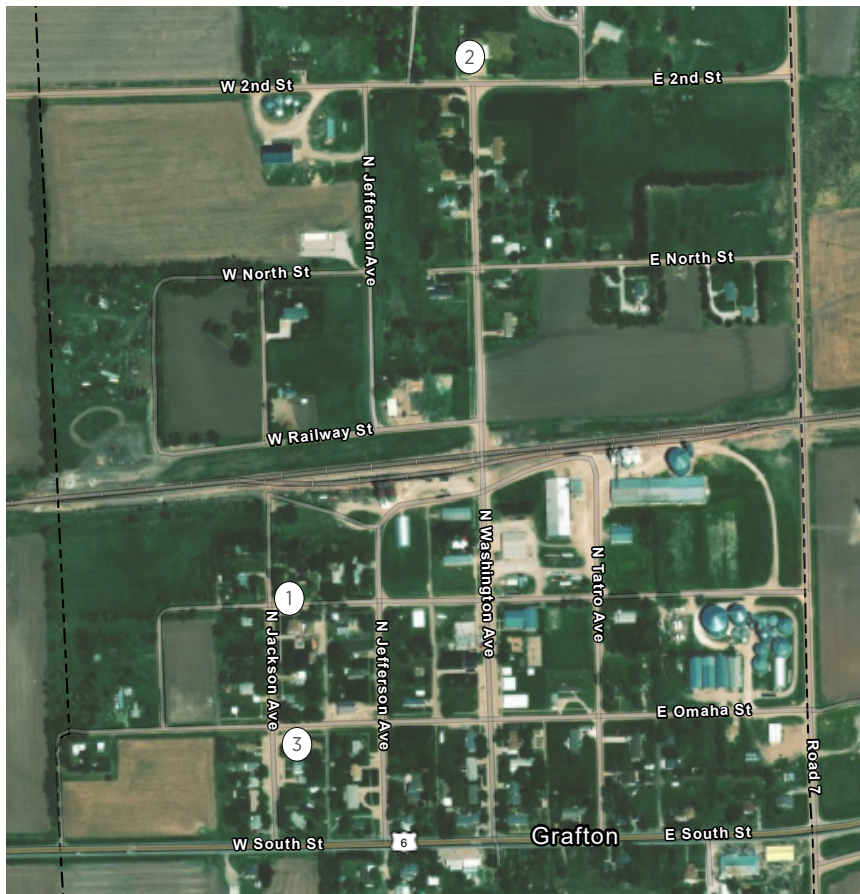
Clubhouse
FM05-072
Built: 1941

This log cabin, used as a clubhouse, was built in 1941 by the Geneva Women's Club as part of a larger campaign of improving the public park. The building was used for public gatherings including dances, as shown in the 1944 image at the bottom right. Further research is needed on the building's ties to diversion and social history.



Grafton:

Figure 3.4: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties





①

House
FM06-007
Built: 1885

This well-preserved home is an example of vernacular, residential architecture with turn of the 20th century details including decorative brackets, porch railings, and original windows.



②

Grafton High School
FM06-001
Built: 1914

Grafton High School is a large, three-story brick building with early 20th century details. The building is significant as a noteworthy example of higher education facilities built in the rural Midwest.



3

St. Helena Catholic Church
FM06-008
Built: 1922

St. Helena Catholic Church is a large, classic example of Italian Renaissance ecclesiastical architecture. It was designed by Leo A Daly and built in 1922 with campanile and large Roman-arched openings. It is significant for its architectural design and religious context within the community.



Milligan:

Figure 3.5: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



Milligan has one potential historic district. See page 78 on Historic Districts for further information.



①

F.S. Soukup Building
FM08-095
Built: 1925

Originally built as a blacksmith shop for F.S. Soukup, this building has a strong tie to the Czech community that was a dominant ethnic group in Milligan's history. The building is potentially significant for its social history and association with this group of immigrants.



②

Gas Station
FM08-109
Built: 1929



This gas station was built in 1929 by Charles F Chulup. By 1945, Club Loyal was operating in the basement. In 1949, it became a Michl filling station and auto/tractor repair shop. This gas station is potentially significant for its role in transportation during the settlement and expansion of the Midwest.



③

Vaclav Koca House
FM08-046
Built: 1910



The Koca home is a classic example of Victorian residential architecture that is well-maintained. Additional research is encouraged to better understand the original resident and their ties to the community.





④

Milligan Grain Elevator
FM08-096
Built: 1921

Grain elevators are an important aspect in the overall history and settlement of an agriculturally significant state such as Nebraska. The original grain elevator to the left was built in 1921 by the Farmers Co-op of Milligan. Further research and investigation into the history of the co-op and this grain elevator's significance is needed.



Ohioa:

Figure 3.6: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



①

Ohiowa Bank
FM09-018
Built: 1914

The Ohiowa Bank is a Greek Revival inspired building constructed in 1914. It is potentially significant for its association with commerce in rural Nebraska.



②

Ohiowa Auditorium
FM09-014
Built: 1937

The Ohiowa Auditorium was constructed in 1937 with funding from the Works Progress Administration. Auditoriums such as these were once popular places for the community to gather for a wide variety of entertainment and events. With a shift in population, these venues are being abandoned, making this building a unique and important representation of life in rural Nebraska.





③

Ohioa Post Office
FM09-011
Built: 1920

The Ohioa Post Office is a typical example of a small town, Midwestern post office with classical details. It is potentially significant for its role in the settlement and expansion of rural Nebraska.



Shickley:



①

Shickley Community Center
FM10-158
Built: 1920

Used for storage today, this building was originally built as a livery stable but was converted to the Shickley Community Building by the 1920s. It housed the public library until 1923, a club room, and the kitchen of the Federated Women's Club. A kindergarten was also operated within this building. For several years, the maple floors served as a skating rink, later tiled and used for basketball prior to construction of the new school gymnasium. This building is potentially eligible for its social history and support of Shickley's growth.



NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Fillmore County has 15 National Register resources. All the buildings retain sufficient integrity to remain in the National Register. Below is a list of the property, year built, and year listed:

1. Milligan Auditorium: built 1929-30; listed 1996
2. Fairmont Army Airfield: built 1942; listed 2003
3. Strang School District #36: built 1929-30; listed 1992
4. Bell Prairie Township Hall (1911) and Strange Town Hall/Jail (1907); listed 1991
5. Ohioa Public School: built 1923; listed 2005
6. Fillmore County Courthouse: built 1894; listed 1978
7. Geneva Auditorium: built 1915; listed 1988
8. George W. Smith House (Hughes House): built 1890; listed 1986
9. Warner's Filling Station and Residence: built 1922; listed 2006
10. Geneva United States Post Office: built 1939-40; listed 1992
11. J.M. Burk Residence: built 1891; listed 2001
12. Dempster-Sloan House: built 1887; listed 2005
13. Fairmont Village Hall: built 1929; listed 2006
14. Fairmont Creamery Company: built 1884; listed 1983
15. Stockholm Swedish Lutheran Church and Cemetery (west of Shickley): built 1900-01; listed 1995



Milligan Auditorium



Warner's Filling Station

Strang:



①

Thomas Matson House
FM11-010
Built: 1886

Though in disrepair, the history of this home seems to have been maintained as it is marked as the town's first house as built by Thomas Matson in 1886. Additional research is recommended to determine if the history of the home and subsequent exterior changes such as asbestos siding meets standards for individual listing.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Two potential historic districts were identified through the survey process. As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, integrity is a key component of eligibility for National Register.

Proposed Geneva Courthouse Square Historic District

Downtown Geneva retains a high degree of historic integrity to be eligible as a district. The district would include the courthouse and all buildings fronting North 8th Street between G and F Streets, buildings fronting North 9th Street between G and H Streets, and buildings fronting G Street between North 8th Street and North 10th Street. Buildings range in age from early 1880s through the mid-1900s. Architectural styles vary representing the various periods of development in downtown Geneva. The intact brick streets add to the district's cohesion. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion A: Commerce and Politics/Government and Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent early commercial development in Geneva.



North side of G Street, west of 9th Street looking west



North side of G Street, east of 9th Street, looking east

Figure 3.7: Recommended Geneva Courthouse Square Historic District Boundary



North side of G Street, east of 9th Street, looking west



North side of G Street, west of 9th Street looking east

Proposed Milligan Downtown Historic District

The second potential historic district is located in downtown Milligan. The west side of Main Street has a high degree of integrity while the east side suffers from major alterations and demolitions. The potential district would encompass buildings fronting on Main Street on the west side of the street from midway between 6th and 7th Streets down to 5th Street. The proposed district is potentially eligible under Criterion A: Commerce and Criterion C: Architecture as a collection of buildings that represent early commercial development in Milligan. There are relatively few modern infill buildings within the district creating an intact commercial district and the buildings remaining retain a high degree of integrity.



Main Street at 6th Street looking southwest

Figure 3.8: Milligan Downtown Historic District



ALMOST ELIGIBLE

The field survey included buildings between 40 and 50 years old, understanding that many of these buildings would soon be eligible for listing in the National Register. None of the resources built between 1970 and 1980 appear to be of a high enough quality of design to require review in the next 10 years. Over time however, they may acquire significance as the ranch and split-level house typology age.

FUTURE STUDY

A series of historic topics and resource types were identified during the survey of Fillmore County that could benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities have been identified to further the understanding of Fillmore County's rich history for local residents and historians alike.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ethnic Architecture

Research into the settlement of Fillmore County revealed a high number of Czech, German, and Swedish settlers clustering in different parts of the county. Their heritage and skills were reflected in the physical buildings and early social organizations that had a prominent influence on the county's development. Research into the construction of civic and religious buildings in Fillmore County is recommended to assist in identifying resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Research and Survey of Federal Works Progress Administration Related Resources

Several projects in Fillmore County were funded through the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) work relief programs. Pavement projects, the viaduct over the highway and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad tract in Fillmore were just a few of the projects completed in the early 1940s. A new water system for the town of Shickley was also administered under these programs in 1940. The aid these rural communities received was instrumental in providing needed infrastructure upgrades to support the communities' continued existence. A thorough research into the projects within Fillmore County and their impact on growth and advancement will help in developing a historic context.

LOCAL PRESERVATION

There has been a great effort to document the history of the county and each community within through published materials and listing properties in the National Register. In Strang, several buildings have historic plaques with information on the property's significance. There is an organized Fillmore County Historical Society that supports history and preservation related activities. Some ideas for furthering preservation include:

- Start listing properties in the National Register identified as eligible in this chapter.
- Work with NeSHPO to determine whether CLG status and a local landmarks program would be a good fit for Fillmore County or any of the individual cities.

CHAPTER 4

**NEBRASKA
PRESERVATION
PROGRAMS**

INTRODUCTION

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is charged with promoting preservation and enhancement of Nebraska's cultural resources which include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The National Historic Preservation Act charges all SHPO's with the following tasks:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places Program for the State of Nebraska
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments as Certified Local Governments under the NPS program
- Providing guidance and administering the federal and state tax incentives programs, as well as the state Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) to rehab historic buildings
- Assisting federal agencies with their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their work
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies

To help manage changes that occur naturally within the state, the NeSHPO studies historic resources, records information for posterity and makes the information available to the public. They also promote preservation through grants to CLGs and preservation incentive programs. The guiding document for preservation activities is the State Historic Preservation Plan completed every 5 years with input from Nebraskans.

There are five main programs managed by the SHPO which are discussed in more detail. Additional FAQ's are included within this chapter related to each program.

- Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places
- Certified Local Government
- Federal Project Review
- Historic Tax Credits

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NEHRSI)

The Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHSRI) program is responsible for this document and other survey reports like it. By the summer of 2020, the NeHRSI program, dating back to 1961 when it was called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, will have completed reconnaissance surveys in all 93 counties in Nebraska. In addition to reconnaissance surveys, the NeHRSI program oversees intensive level surveys and historic context reports.

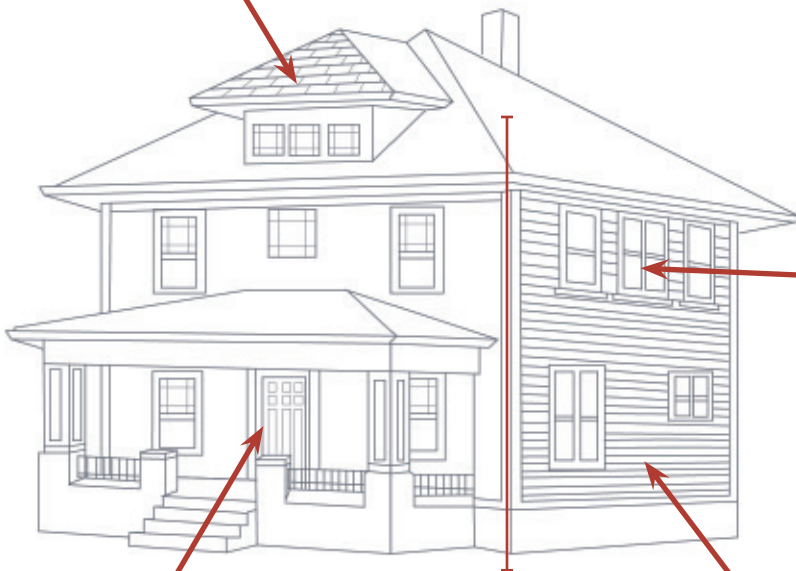
These surveys are important documents for furthering preservation in Nebraska and act as the first step in the process. The survey provides a basic understanding of all potential resources in a given area and identifies potentially eligible properties for the National Register. Certified local governments use surveys to further their local designation programs and federal and state agencies refer to the documents when determining potential negative effects.

Roof

- What material is it?
- How is it shaped?

Other Details

- Is there a name or year engraved?
- Is there a cornice?
- Does the building have a parapet?



Windows

- What material is it?
- How many panes of glass?
- How does it operate?
- What does the window surround look like?
- Are there storm windows?

Doors

- What material is it?
- How many panels are there?
- How does it operate?
- What leads to the door? A porch or veranda?

Exterior Walls

- What material is it?
- Are there multiple materials?
- Does it look original?

Structure

- What material is holding the building up? (wood frame, concrete block, etc)
- How tall is the building?

FAQ: SURVEY AND INVENTORY

What is the purpose of a survey, and how is it benefiting my community?

A historic resource survey identifies the historic resources of a county/city/town/neighborhood to help communities make more informed policy decisions, especially those pertaining to historic preservation.

Who conducts a survey?

Various members of the Nebraska State Preservation Office will conduct surveys for their programs. At times the NeSHPO will hire specialized contractors to conduct surveys. Also, Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are authorized and encouraged to conduct surveys of their respective communities.

What do surveys look for?

A geographic survey will look at buildings, structures, and even objects. A thematic survey is focused on a single type of structure (ex: bridges, movie theaters, court houses). Properties must be at least 40-years old to warrant a survey.

Will a surveyor go inside my home?

No. The only time a survey is conducted within a building would be if a property owner has requested an assessment for National Register and/or tax credit eligibility.

Will a surveyor go onto my private property?

No, surveyors will never go onto private property, unless they have been given special permission from the property owner.

How do I know that a survey is happening?

Before a county survey is conducted a public meeting that is advertised in local papers is held.

How can I learn more about the history of my home?

Check out History Nebraska's website, history.nebraska.gov/preservation, to see interactive maps with survey, National Register, and Historic Marker information. Contact the NeSHPO office to see if photographs are available, old Sanborn or Plat maps, or survey information. Be aware that records are not comprehensive, but it is always worth taking a look.

How can a preservationist tell if a property is "historic" or not?

A surveyor typically looks at roof materials, windows, doors, towers/chimneys, and distinct architectural features for clues that indicate the age of a building. A surveyor will also note details like layout, number of stories, building material(s), and brick patterns.

What does a surveyor do?

Surveyors take photographs of the exterior of buildings, map out the age and integrity requirements of each building, and take notes on distinctive features. If the survey is more intensive, a surveyor might also conduct thorough historical research and conduct interviews with knowledgeable people. Most surveyors now use electronic tablets to record this information.

Will a survey result in restrictions or maintenance requirements for my property?

No, a survey will never infringe on your rights as a property owner.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is a nationwide list of the historic places that tell the story of people and events that form America's collective identity. This recognition program has three nominating levels—local, state, and national—meaning a listed building could be significant for its contribution to architecture or history for a local community, such as the Geneva Auditorium or on a statewide level like Chimney Rock which played a significant role in the development of the West.

The National Register is a federal program of the National Park Service administered within Nebraska by the SHPO. Individuals and communities can nominate properties to serve as examples of shared history. There are currently over 1,000 individual properties and districts in Nebraska ranging from homestead ranches to downtown commercial districts. The SHPO maintains an interactive map of all listed properties on their website at history.nebraska.gov. More information on eligibility for the National Register is located in Chapter 2.

FAQ: NATIONAL REGISTER

What are the benefits of listing my property?

Financially, your property is now potentially eligible for federal and state historic tax credits that apply to rehabilitation projects. Beyond dollars and cents, your property is recognized as a significant piece of local, state, or national history, promoting community pride and a local identity—something money can't buy. Finally, effects on historic properties are taken into consideration during the planning of state and/or federally assisted projects.

If my property is listed will I still be able to make alterations, changes, additions, etc.?

The National Register does not place any restrictions on property owners. The state and the federal government have no control over listed properties. You are free to maintain or renovate your property as you see fit. However, we encourage you to check with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office before starting projects, especially if you are interested in qualifying for a historic tax credit program. Listed properties that are demolished or have significant alterations, compromising essential historical features, can be removed from the National Register.

Is my property eligible for listing?

Eligible properties are typically at least 50 years old and have either a historic or architectural significance. Generally, age is not the only thing considered when determining significance. A property must have both cultural/historical significance and integrity to be eligible for listing. As part of the nomination process, why the property has a historical/architectural significance will need to be established.

How do I determine if my property is significant?

Properties are eligible for the National Register must be associated with one or more of the four established Criteria discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2. Historic documentation must be provided to support a claim of a property's significance. It has to go beyond being loosely associated with or having existed at the time of the historic event or person.

How do I get my property listed in the National Register?

- Fill out and submit a Preliminary Evaluation Form
 - › History Nebraska staff will review and contact you regarding the eligibility of your property
- If eligible, the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form can begin
 - › Download and prepare the Nomination Form
 - › Instructions for completing the form can be found in National Register Bulletin 16a
 - › Extensive historical research and documentation are required to sufficiently demonstrate that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property can help.
- History Nebraska is here to help you prepare your nomination
 - › Provide professional guidance on the historical and architectural aspects of the property
 - › Verify the nomination is properly documented to demonstrate its significance
 - › Ensure that it is prepared properly and meets the National Park Service requirements.
- Nominations are presented to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board
 - › The Board meets three times per year: January, May, and September
 - » Pay close attention to nomination deadlines for each Board meeting which are posted on the website
 - › Properties within a Certified Local Government (CLG) will need to be presented to the CLGs Historic Preservation Commission before going before the State Board
- Nominations approved by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board are then forwarded to the National Park Service for final review and listing in the National Register

If a property has been altered, can it still be listed in the National Register?

Some alterations are acceptable. As long as the property still appears much as it did during the time it is considered significant. There are seven aspects of integrity used to determine whether or not a property retains its historic integrity necessary to be eligible for listing which are discussed in Chapter 2.

Who can nominate a property?

Anyone! Property owners, members of the general public, local historical societies, public agencies, college professors and their students, special interest groups, or homeowner associations, just to name a few. You may also hire a professional consultant to complete the nomination form.

Please keep in mind that the nomination of private property requires the consent of a majority of its current property owners.

How long does it take to get a property listed in the National Register?

This depends on a number of factors, primarily who is preparing the nomination, how much time they devote to its preparation and when the nomination preparation begins. It is possible to complete the process in six months, but most nominations take a year from beginning to official listing.

Will I have to open up my property to the public?

No, there is no requirement to allow for public viewing. Many private residences and buildings are listed in the National Register – your property rights are not infringed upon by the National Register listing.

Will listing my property have a negative impact on its value?

A large number of studies have shown that properties with historic designation actually increase in value.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Certified Local Governments, commonly referred to as CLGs, is a program of the National Park Service managed at the state level by the NeSHPO to increase local preservation activities and link local governments with the nationwide preservation network of federal, state, and local organizations. The CLG program in Nebraska currently has eight members: Auburn, Fairbury, Lincoln, North Platte, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Red Cloud, and Sidney. By becoming a CLG, communities gain the ability to:

- Encourage suitable development through preservation ordinances.
- Landmark historic places which could be eligible for Nebraska Historic Tax Credits and/or the Valuation Incentive Program.
- Fund public outreach/educational resources and activities using annual grant funds available only to CLGs.
- Access technical assistance and training from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service.

CURRENT CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS OF MAY 2020



Auburn



Fairbury



Lincoln



North Platte



Omaha



Plattsmouth



Red Cloud



Sidney

FAQ: CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What are the first steps to becoming a CLG?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Communities become a CLG when the NeSHPO and the National Park Service verifies that all of the requirements for certification have been met.

What are the requirements for becoming a CLG?

- Designate and then protect historic properties using a local ordinance
- Establish a historic preservation commission of at least five qualified members
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources
- Encourage public participation in preservation, especially through the National Register of Historic Places
- Employ or have access to at least one professional staff to carry out the duties of the CLG

How does being a CLG benefit its community?

A CLG is eligible for competitive federal grants dedicated to preservation activities. Using these grants, a CLG can use grassroots efforts to help encourage interest in the places important to the fabric of its community.

How does the CLG grant program work?

A local government must be fully certified before it can start applying for grants to support its preservation projects. CLG grants are matching grants. Examples of match include volunteer or donated services or cash, staff and commission time, and donated personal property. The grant provides for a maximum of 60% of the project cost, while the local CLG provides at least 40% of the project cost. CLGs may apply for a sub-grant in each funding round.

What Projects Qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Hiring consultants for archeological, architectural, and historical surveys
- Preservation planning
- Preparing a National Register or local landmark nomination
- Programs for public education

- Walking/driving tours and other audio/video productions

- Staff and commission training

- Workshops, lectures, and conferences

• What doesn't qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, moving, or acquiring historic properties or sites
- Plans and specifications for individual, privately-owned properties
- Landscaping, lighting, or banners
- Conservation of collections and curatorial work
- Cash reserves, endowments, or revolving funds
- Fund-raising costs or other miscellaneous costs such as contingencies

What role does a CLG play in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process?

Historic preservation commissions review all proposed National Registration nominations for properties within the boundaries of the CLGs jurisdiction.

Can a CLG community lose its CLG status?

Yes. A CLG may request decertification in writing at any time. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office also reserves the right to decertify a CLG that does not meet the minimum requirements. The CLG is ultimately decertified by the National Park Service.

What are the training requirements for Historic Preservation commissioners and directors?

CLGs receive technical assistance and training from the Nebraska State Preservation Office. Commissioners and directors are required to attend one preservation-related training a year. You can achieve this by attending a professional, local, statewide, regional, or national conference, webinar, symposium, or hands-on learning opportunity.

Is there a population size requirement for participation in the CLG program?

No, all are welcome.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

Commonly referred to as Section 106 Review because of its enabling legislation in the National Historic Preservation Act, federal project review requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. They must develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effect and allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the NeSHPO to comment on the project and its effects.

Agencies often consult with the NeSHPO early in the process to determine whether their projects could have an impact on a historic resource. One of the best tools to determine project impact is a historic survey if one has been completed in the area. From there, SHPO staff can aid in the determination of whether the project will have an adverse effect and find ways to mitigate any negative effects. If there are any effects identified, the agency must seek public input. Properties do not need to be listed in a historic register, only determined eligible. One of the most common state agencies to encounter Section 106 Review is the Nebraska Department of Transportation which receives funding through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW STEPS



Terms to Know

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent federal agency that oversees Section 106 review and issues the regulations that implement it

Adverse Effects: occurs when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish integrity through location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, or association

Agency: the federal government agency assisting or approving an undertaking

Area of Potential Effect (APE): the agreed upon boundary where the project could impact other sites, buildings, or structures

Community: anyone affected by or interested in the undertaking

Historic Property: potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of Programmatic Agreement (PA): a document that establishes the agreed upon measures to resolve the adverse effect and the roles and responsibilities of the agency and the consulting parties

SHPO/THPO: the State Historic Preservation Office or the Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Undertaking: any activity that is federally funded, permitted, licensed, initiated by the federal government, or on federal lands

FAQ: FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

What is Federal Project Review?

This legislation, commonly referred to as Section 106 Review, requires all qualified federal projects to take into account their effects on historic properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on these effects. These properties can be above-ground structures or below-ground archeological sites. The review process varies depending on the type of resource. It is overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and takes into account recommendations from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), as well as public comments.

What is a historic property?

The Section 106 Review looks at properties that are 50 years or older, and are either already listed or are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

What kind of projects require a Section 106 review?

All projects that include federal funding, licensing, or permitting are required to undergo Section 106 review and compliance. These types of projects can include construction, renovation, repair, rehabilitation, ground disturbances, etc. You can check to see if a project is required to undergo a Section 106 review by asking the following questions:

- Does the project involve a federally owned/controlled property (ex: military bases, parks, forests, post offices, and courthouses)?
- Is the project receiving federal funds, grants, or loans?
- Does the project require a federal permit, license, or other approval (ex: a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for building on wetlands or the construction of cellular towers)?

What are the steps in the review process?

There are 4 major steps to the process—Initiate review, gather information, assess effects, and explore measures to resolve adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Throughout this four-step review process, the federal agency is responsible for conveying all information with “consulting parties” and the general public.

What is considered an “adverse effect” to a resource?

If a project would alter the significance and/or integrity of a historic resource to the point where it might no longer qualify for the National Register. Some of the impacts include destruction, inappropriate modifications, relocation, neglect, or the transfer/lease/sale of a historic property out of federal control without adequate preservation restrictions.

Will the discovery of an “adverse effect” completely shut down a project?

No, the federal agency is required to resolve all adverse effects in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), established consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if they choose to be involved. Section 106 Review does not guarantee the full protection of a historic property.

How does the public learn about Section 106 projects?

Agencies are required to notify the public, but how they publicize this information can vary. Notifications in newspapers, on television, and by radio are common methods of communication. The Federal Register posts notices about projects as well. Federal agencies will also contact local museums, historical societies, and Section 106 consultants.

How can private citizens become involved in the Section 106 Review process?

Private citizens or organizations can request to be consulting parties if the project involves historic properties in which they are directly affiliated or if they have a specialized interest. However, there is no guarantee that your request will be granted. You are also encouraged to share your views with your local SHPO or THPO.

What should you do if you find a potential archaeological site?

Notify the Nebraska State Archaeologist. See the end of this chapter for contact information.

What should you do if you find human remains?

Report the remains immediately to the county sheriff or county attorney.

HISTORIC TAX CREDITS

A number of programs exist to help fund the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The programs used and combination of funding sources depends largely on the project parameters and goals. Following is an explanation of the most common programs used to fund preservation activities, historic tax credits, along with case studies of two rehab projects in small Nebraska communities—the Palace Hotel and the Weber Brother Building.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program (FHTC)

Most commonly known as the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program this program, established in 1976, provides a 20% federal tax credit to property owners of income producing historic buildings that undertake a substantial rehabilitation project. To qualify, a building must be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be considered a contributing building within a historic district. The process includes three applications—evaluation of significance (Part 1), description of rehabilitation (Part 2), and request for certification of completed work (Part 3). All work must be completed according to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards, meaning significantly historic materials, features, finishes, and spaces must be maintained if possible.

Nebraska Historic Tax Credit (NHTC)

The Nebraska State Historic Tax Credit (NHTC) was initiated in 2015 under the Nebraska Job Creation and Main Street Redevelopment Act. The NHTC provides a state tax credit of up to 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Annually, \$15 million is allocated by the Nebraska Legislature on the first day of the calendar year. Individual projects are capped at \$1 million. The availability of the NHTC has encouraged investment in historic resources in rural communities and urban cores throughout Nebraska. To use this program, a five part application is required, the first three of which are reviewed by the SHPO and the second two by the Nebraska Department of Revenue.

A 2015 report of the economic impacts of the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit in its first year showed a \$120.66 million impact on the Nebraska economy. Projects created 1,635 full time jobs and generated \$53.44 million in Nebraska wages. The gross state product went up by \$69.84 million as a result and state and local taxes by \$5.11 million.

DOWNTOWN SHICKLEY



FAQ: HISTORIC TAX CREDIT

What are my first steps?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) to learn more about the eligibility of your project. Also, check out the instructions for the Federal Historic Tax Credit, the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit, and the Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) at history.nebraska.gov or www.nps.gov. While there, check out the how-to guide on "Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects."

What is the difference between the federal and state tax credit programs?

The rehabilitation standards and required information are the same. Both applications should be filled out. Each program has its own paperwork, however, the NHTC application is entirely online while the Federal application and VIP application must be typed, printed, and then mailed. Please reference the online comparison chart for differences in eligibility and other financial details.

Does work done on my house qualify for tax credits?

Yes and No. The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) can be used on your personal home. However, single-family detached residences are not eligible for the Federal and State Historic Tax Credit.

What expenditures qualify for tax credits?

Most pre-approved work on the interior and exterior qualifies. Landscaping, furnishings, additions, and moveable equipment do not qualify. For more information on what qualifies, visit the IRS website.

Can I replace the windows?

It depends, the NeSHPO will assess whether or not the existing windows are either beyond repair or non-historical. If the NeSHPO determines that the windows can be replaced, the replacement windows must match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Historic windows are a valuable asset to any historic home. Most original windows are not beyond repair. The return on investment of repair is almost always more lucrative than the cost of new windows. Additionally, despite common rhetoric, historic windows can be just as energy efficient as new windows.

What happens if I make changes to my project during construction?

An amendment form must be submitted to the National Park Service and NeSHPO for review.

I am interested in participating in a tax credit project for a building that I do not yet own, can I still start the application process?

The process begins with submission of the evaluation of significance (Part 1) with the written consent of the current property owner.

Can I apply for a tax credit after completing a project?

No. An application must be submitted prior to starting work on your property.

Are the tax incentives transferable?

Yes and No. The Nebraska Historic Tax Credit can be sold to a third party of financial institution (this is potentially a great option for interested non-profits). The Federal Historic Tax Credit is not transferable. Please see the Nebraska Department of Revenue website for more details.

Will all work be reviewed on the project?

Yes, all work on the interior and exterior of the property will be reviewed using the Secretary of Interior Standards. Even work that does not count as an eligible expenditure, will be reviewed.

CASE STUDY: PALACE HOTEL

The Palace Hotel was constructed in 1892 and was individually listed in the National Register in 1990 as the First Thurston County Courthouse. The project included a full building rehabilitation for mixed use commercial and residential.

- Location: 400 Main St, Pender, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$1.5 Million
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$1 Million
- Valuation Incentive Program: No
- Started: 2015
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CASE STUDY: WEBER BROTHER'S BUILDING

The Weber Brother's Building was constructed in 1888 and is a contributing building in the Chadron Commercial Historic District listed in the National Register in 2007. The project included rebuilding the sandstone units, the storefront, and pressed metal parapet and cresting along the roof line to rehab the building to its original state. No interior work has been completed to date.

- Location: 225 Main Street, Chadron, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: \$15,000
- State Historic Tax Credit: \$15,000
- Valuation Incentive Program: Yes
- Started: 2016
- Completed: 2018



Before



After

CRETE FACADE RESTORATION PROGRAM

To date, the City of Crete has assisted in the restoration of 29 front and side facades in Crete's downtown district. The process began in 2016 with a \$30,000 Downtown Revitalization (DTR) Phase I grant to complete a downtown visioning process. At this time, the City received approval to add a portion of the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places as the Crete Downtown Historic District.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Phase II funding totaling \$307,000 was awarded to implement a commercial rehabilitation program with \$102,333 in matching funds by the City's LB840 Economic Development program. The City began contacting property owners in 2017 to participate in the program which provides grant funds equaling a percentage of each individual project's total cost. Each property owner provided a 20% match.

The program goals included improving the downtowns appearance, creating a sense of place, and promoting and preserving the historic character of the downtown. Priority projects included removal of the metal awnings and non-historic materials, installation of new awnings and upper story window replacement, restoring the original transom windows, and brick repair. Projects began in spring 2018 and ended in summer 2019.

OTHER PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a long-term savings plan to financially assist in rehabbing historic properties. VIP freezes your assessed property evaluation for eight years following the rehabilitation of a building. Following the eight year freeze, property taxes will increase by 25% each year for the next four years until it reaches the new assessed value. To qualify, the project must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or have status as a local landmark through an approved local government ordinance prior to commencement of work. Similar to the federal tax credit, the VIP has a three-part application process. Additionally, the project must be a substantial rehabilitation, which means the value of the work is at least 25% of the property's assessed value at the project's start.

Downtown Revitalization Program

The Nebraska Department of Economic Development provides assistance to counties or incorporated communities through the use of federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for community and economic development projects. Several programs fall within the CDBG funding categories, one of which is Downtown Revitalization. Projects in this category involve revitalization efforts within downtown business districts including streets, sewer, and water systems, historic restoration, removal of architectural barriers, and/or loans to business for facade improvements, signage, and/or to meeting community codes.

Cities like Crete, Nebraska, have used DTR funding to complete large-scale facade restoration and rehabilitation in their downtown. For more information on the Crete program, see the adjacent call-out box.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Historic preservation is more than a program to preserve the physical environment; it also aids in economic development through increased tourism, providing incubator space for local businesses, supporting job growth, and a host of other benefits. Preservation also supports sustainability goals.

A primary charge of the NeSHPO is to promote these benefits through public education and outreach. The NeSHPO accomplish this through a number of public meetings, workshops, and curating content through the website and social media channels. For this survey project, meetings were held at the beginning and conclusion of the work, culminating with the development of an educational brochure and online story map.

In addition to general outreach on preservation, the NeSHPO manages the Historical Markers program which recognizes important people, places, and events significant to Nebraska History. Markers interpret:

- Events: broad patterns of history
- People: significant contributions and where they were made
- Prehistory and Archeology: what sites reveal about past peoples
- Cultural Heritage: groups that make Nebraska distinctive
- State History: significant contribution to Nebraska's state story

ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The NeSHPO is housed within History Nebraska led by Director and CEO Trever Jones. Current staff contacts for the Historic Preservation programs can be found at <https://history.nebraska.gov/historic-preservation/contact-us> and are also listed below.

General Inquiries:

History Nebraska and State Historic Preservation Office

402-471-4787

hn.hp@nebraska.gov

Program Contacts:

Review and Compliance

402-471-4773

Certified Local Government

402-471-4766

National Register of Historic Places and Historic Markers

402-471-4775

County Survey and GIS for Buildings and Structures

402-471-4770

Tax Credits

402-471-4788

Education and Events

402-471-3248

Archeology Review and Compliance and Archeology Survey

402-471-2609

APPENDIX A

**LIST OF
SURVEYED
PROPERTIES**

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-001	House	306 N East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-002	House	305 N East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-004	House	709 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-005	Horizontal Boring	403 E Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-007	House	305 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-008	House	122 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-009	House	115 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-011	House	205 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-012	House	115 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-013	United Methodists Church	320 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-014	House	218 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-016	House	306 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-017	Gas Station	121 Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-019	House	421 Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-020	House	413 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-022	House	203 E Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-023	House	208 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-026	House	207 N UNION AVE	Exeter
FM03-027	St. Stephens Church	207 N UNION AVE	Exeter
FM03-030	Commercial Building	179 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-032	Exeter Auditorium	121 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-034	Fire Department	217 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-035	United Church of Christ	311 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-036	House	406 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-037	House	405 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-038	House	113 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-040	House	105 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-041	House	SW corner Empire Ave and Boundary St	Exeter
FM03-044	Commercial Building	116 W Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-045	Industrial Building	518 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-046	House	103 E 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-047	House	518 E 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-048	House	209 E Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-049	Chiropractic clinic	115 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-050	Gregs	179 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-051	Commercial Building	179 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-052	House	311 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-053	House	319 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-054	House	405 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-055	House	411 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-056	House	421 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-057	House	114 W Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-058	House	505 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-059	House	511 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-060	House	605 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-061	House	617 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-062	House	705 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-063	House	721 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-064	House	721 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-065	House	805 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-066	House	805 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-067	House	206 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-068	House	207 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-069	House	606 S Burlington Ave	Exeter

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-070	House	522 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-071	House	205 E Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-072	House	322 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-073	House	211 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-074	House	205 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-075	Coop	133 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-076	House	114 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-077	House	305 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-078	House	309 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-079	House	220 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-080	House	405 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-081	House	411 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-082	House	222 E Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-083	House	507 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-084	House	521 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-085	House	220 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-086	House	721 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-087	House	105 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-088	House	109 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-089	House	115 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-090	House	406 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-091	House	420 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-092	118 River	118 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-093	House	112 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-094	House	108 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-095	House	114 S East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-096	House	115 S East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-097	Building	619 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-098	House	619 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-099	House	2016 Road 21	Exeter
FM03-100	House	522 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-101	House	304 E Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-102	Hoop Sheds	119 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-103	Industrial Building	189 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-104	House	305 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-105	House	313 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-106	House	704 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-107	House	620 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-108	House	504 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-109	House	422 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-110	House	414 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-111	Legion	232 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-112	Library	202 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-113	Commercial Building	188 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-114	Commercial Building	188 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-115	Building	188 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-116	Bar	170 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-117	Commercial Building	164 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-118	Commercial Building	158 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-119	Commercial Building	152 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-120	Commercial Building	120 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-121	Commercial Building	120 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-122	House	205 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-123	House	211 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-124	House	405 S Empire Ave	Exeter

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-125	House	119 W Maplewood St	Exeter
FM03-126	House	219 W Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-127	House	220 W 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-128	House	219 W Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-129	House	422 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-130	House	414 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-131	House	406 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-132	House	220 W Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-133	House	304 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-134	House	204 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-135	House	210 W Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-136	House	613 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-137	House	519 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-138	House	303 S East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-139	House	315 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-140	House	405 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-141	House	415 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-142	House	421 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-143	House	319 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-144	House	306 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-145	House	311 E Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-146	House	310 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-147	House	308 S Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-148	House	415 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-149	House	119 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-150	House	122 E Liberty St	Exeter
FM03-151	House	715 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-152	House	104 E Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-153	House	110 E Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-154	House	220 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-155	House	304 W Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-156	House	521 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-157	House	310 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-158	House	222 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-159	House	218 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-160	House	210 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-161	House	116 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-162	House	108 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-163	House	104 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-164	House	109 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-165	House	205 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-166	House	217 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-167	House	411 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-168	House	417 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-169	House	423 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-170	House	515 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-171	House	515 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-172	House	519 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-173	House	605 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-174	House	621 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-175	House	719 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-176	House	706 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-177	House	119 W 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-178	House	520 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-179	House	514 S Union Ave	Exeter

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-180	House	120 W Arapahoe St	Exeter
FM03-181	House	414 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-182	House	320 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-183	House	318 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-184	House	119 W Tecumseh St	Exeter
FM03-185	Lumber building	114 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-186	Lumber Buildinf	102 W South Depot St	Exeter
FM03-187	House	220 W Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-188	House	213 N Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-189	House	112 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-190	House	112 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-191	House	120 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-192	House	120 W Osceola St	Exeter
FM03-193	House	212 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-194	House	222 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-195	House	120 W Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-196	House	312 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-197	House	312 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-198	House	120 W Kiowa St	Exeter
FM03-199	House	409 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-200	House	220 W North Boundary St	Exeter
FM03-201	House	405 N Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-202	House	313 N Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-203	Shed	309 W Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-204	House	115 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-205	House	109 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-206	House	116 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-207	House	116 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-208	House	118 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-209	House	122 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-210	House	202 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-211	House	212 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-212	House	222 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-213	House	223 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-214	House	213 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-215	House	211 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-216	House	121 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-217	House	113 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-218	Grain Silos	111 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-219	House	404 E Osceola St	Exeter
FM03-220	House	214 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-221	House	222 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-222	House	304 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-223	House	306 N East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-224	House	518 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-225	House	421 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-226	House	305 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-227	House	221 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-228	House	121 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-229	House	113 N River Ave	Exeter
FM03-230	House	320 E North Depot St	Exeter
FM03-231	House	114 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-232	House	204 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-233	House	212 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-234	House	218 N Missouri Ave	Exeter

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-235	House	224 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-236	House	316 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-237	House	307 E Osage St	Exeter
FM03-238	House	221 E Osage St	Exeter
FM03-239	House	415 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-240	House	405 N Missouri Ave	Exeter
FM03-241	House	321 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-242	House	305 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-243	House	217 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-244	House	211 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-245	House	121 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-246	House	115 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-247	House	105 N Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-248	Commercial Building	108 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-249	House	114 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-250	House	114 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-251	House	120 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-252	House	206 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-253	House	220 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-254	House	106 E Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-255	House	105 E Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-256	House	521 N Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-257	House	421 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-258	House	421 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-259	House	417 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-260	House	409 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-261	House	206 W Kiowa St	Exeter
FM03-262	House	321 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-263	House	313 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-264	House	210 W Otoe St	Exeter
FM03-265	House	121 N UNION AVE	Exeter
FM03-266	House	313 N EMPIRE AVE	Exeter
FM03-267	House	102 N Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-268	House	113 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-269	House	121 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-270	House	320 W Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-271	House	519 W Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-272	House	205 S West Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-273	House	211 S West Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-274	House	217 S West Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-275	House	320 W Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-276	Nursing Home	424 S Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-277	Fans Irrigation	324 W South Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-278	House	320 W South Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-279	House	220 W 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-280	J and J Wash	220 W 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-281	Horizontal Boring	322 E 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-282	Industrial Building	322 E 6 Hwy	Exeter
FM03-283	Shed	516 S East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-284	House	311 S Union Ave	Exeter
FM03-285	House	304 E Kiowa St	Exeter
FM03-286	School	318 S River Ave	Exeter
FM03-288	House	319 W Cheyenne St	Exeter
FM03-290	House	119 N Empire Ave	Exeter
FM03-291	House	305 N Missouri Ave	Exeter

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM03-292	Post office	189 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-293	Commercial Building	166 E Seneca St	Exeter
FM03-294	House	414 S Burlington Ave	Exeter
FM03-295	House	117 S East Boundary Ave	Exeter
FM03-296	Senior Center	217 S Exeter Ave	Exeter
FM03-297	319 Seneca	319 W Seneca St	Exeter
FM04-002	House	1105 F ST	Fairmont
FM04-003	House	924 H St	Fairmont
FM04-004	House	745 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-005	House	739 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-007	House	705 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-008	House	645 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-010	Fairmont Community Church	500 F Street	Fairmont
FM04-011	House	836 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-012	Museum	644 F St	Fairmont
FM04-013	American Legion	525 F St	Fairmont
FM04-014	Fairmont Village Hall	525 F St	Fairmont
FM04-015	House	715 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-016	House	706 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-017	House	809 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-018	House	808 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-019	House	725 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-021	Fillmore Chronicle	645 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-024	Commercial Building	416 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-029	House	PO BOX 153	Fairmont
FM04-030	House	220 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-031	House	185 6TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-032	House	165 6TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-033	House	500 A ST	Fairmont
FM04-034	House	97 5TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-035	House	450 A ST	Fairmont
FM04-036	House	115 5TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-037	House	155 5TH AVE PO BOX 372	Fairmont
FM04-038	House	165 5TH AVE PO BOX 373	Fairmont
FM04-039	House	PO BOX 504	Fairmont
FM04-040	House	175 4TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-041	House	115 4TH AVE PO BOX 434	Fairmont
FM04-042	House	400 A ST -	Fairmont
FM04-043	House	300 A ST	Fairmont
FM04-044	House	100 A ST	Fairmont
FM04-045	House	125 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-046	House	145 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-047	House	175 8TH ST	Fairmont
FM04-048	House	750 B ST PO BOX 568	Fairmont
FM04-049	House	719 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-050	Building	599 B St	Fairmont
FM04-051	House	130 6TH AVE -	Fairmont
FM04-052	House	404 14TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-053	House	525 14TH AVE -	Fairmont
FM04-054	House	530 14TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-055	House	1300 F ST	Fairmont
FM04-056	House	1305 F ST	Fairmont
FM04-057	House	1250 F ST	Fairmont
FM04-058	House	1205 F ST	Fairmont
FM04-059	House	1100 G ST	Fairmont

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM04-060	House	1105 G ST -	Fairmont
FM04-061	House	719 12TH AVE PO BOX 216	Fairmont
FM04-062	House	1101 G ST	Fairmont
FM04-063	House	749 12TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-064	House	740 12TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-065	House	720 12TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-066	House	660 F St	Fairmont
FM04-067	Duplex	665 F St	Fairmont
FM04-068	House	645 F St	Fairmont
FM04-069	House	649 F St	Fairmont
FM04-070	Train Depot	N side D St W of Fairmont Ave	Fairmont
FM04-071	House	415 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-072	House	515 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-073	House	545 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-074	House	615 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-075	Duplex	615 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-076	House	739 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-077	House	805 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-078	House	815 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-079	House	825 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-080	House	826 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-081	House	816 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-082	House	730 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-083	House	724 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-084	House	706 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-085	Building	455 F St	Fairmont
FM04-086	House	420 F St	Fairmont
FM04-087	House	540 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-088	Shed	540 4th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-089	House	399 E St	Fairmont
FM04-090	Auto shop	405 D St	Fairmont
FM04-091	House	305 D St	Fairmont
FM04-092	Fairview Manor	99 G St	Fairmont
FM04-093	House	605 1st Ave	Fairmont
FM04-094	House	625 1st Ave	Fairmont
FM04-095	House	715 1st Ave	Fairmont
FM04-096	House	99 G St	Fairmont
FM04-097	House	755 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-098	House	755 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-099	House	809 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-100	House	299 I St	Fairmont
FM04-101	House	816 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-102	House	806 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-103	House	299 H St	Fairmont
FM04-104	House	715 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-105	House	640 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-106	House	610 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-107	House	540 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-108	House	510 3rd Ave	Fairmont
FM04-109	Fairmont Housing Authority	SW block at E Main and West St	Fairmont
FM04-110	Garage	605 1st Ave	Fairmont
FM04-111	House	739 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-112	House	749 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-113	House	815 7TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-114	House	819 7TH AVE	Fairmont

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM04-115	House	825 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-116	House	829 7th	Fairmont
FM04-117	House	839 7TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-118	House	825 I St	Fairmont
FM04-119	House	840 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-120	House	820 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-121	House	810 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-122	House	740 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-123	House	726 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-124	House	716 8TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-125	House	805 G ST	Fairmont
FM04-126	House	640 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-127	House	620 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-128	House	804 F St	Fairmont
FM04-129	House	540 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-130	House	520 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-131	House	450 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-132	House	420 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-133	House	410 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-134	House	445 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-135	House	465 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-136	House	475 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-137	House	535 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-138	House	555 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-139	House	854 F St	Fairmont
FM04-140	House	719 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-141	House	809 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-142	House	829 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-143	House	838 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-144	House	905 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-145	House	910 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-146	House	905 I St	Fairmont
FM04-147	House	925 I St	Fairmont
FM04-148	House	1010 I St	Fairmont
FM04-149	House	1000 I St	Fairmont
FM04-150	House	930 I St	Fairmont
FM04-151	House	839 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-152	House	826 9TH AVE -	Fairmont
FM04-153	House	820 9TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-154	House	740 9TH AVE -	Fairmont
FM04-155	House	702 10th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-156	House	700 10TH AVE	Fairmont
FM04-157	House	620 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-158	House	600 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-159	House	615 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-160	House	635 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-161	House	655 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-162	House	719 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-163	House	735 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-164	House	750 H St	Fairmont
FM04-165	House	755 H St	Fairmont
FM04-166	House	825 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-167	House	839 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-168	House	848 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-169	House	826 7th Ave	Fairmont

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM04-170	House	820 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-171	House	810 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-172	House	800 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-173	House	699 H St	Fairmont
FM04-174	House	740 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-175	House	726 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-176	House	716 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-177	House	706 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-178	House	620 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-179	House	705 F St	Fairmont
FM04-180	House	715 F St	Fairmont
FM04-181	House	529 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-182	House	705 E St	Fairmont
FM04-183	Building	705 E St	Fairmont
FM04-184	House	700 E St	Fairmont
FM04-185	Commercial Building	405 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-186	Commercial Building	425 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-187	Post Office	455 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-188	Heartland Bank	509 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-189	Commercial	509 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-190	Senior Center	539 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-191	Commercial Building	539 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-192	Family Market	529 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-193	Fillmore County Museum	549 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-194	Commercial Building	549 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-195	Public Bathroom	559 G St	Fairmont
FM04-196	Delmar Apartments	709 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-197	House	709 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-198	House	725 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-199	Apartment	735 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-200	House	549 H St	Fairmont
FM04-201	House	805 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-202	House	813 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-203	House	825 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-204	House	835 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-205	House	839 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-206	House	845 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-207	House	909 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-208	House	929 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-209	House	820 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-210	House	816 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-211	House	800 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-212	House	740 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-213	House	730 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-214	House	720 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-215	House	604 G St	Fairmont
FM04-217	Fire Dept and Library	540 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-218	Commercial Building	540 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-219	Commercial Building	516 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-220	Storage	604 E St	Fairmont
FM04-221	Commercial Building	446 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-222	House	525 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-223	Grand Lodge AF&AM	454 F St	Fairmont
FM04-224	House	615 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-225	House	625 5th Ave	Fairmont

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM04-226	House	645 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-227	House	735 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-228	House	745 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-229	House	809 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-230	House	819 S FILLMORE AVE	Fairmont
FM04-231	House	829 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-232	House	835 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-233	House	909 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-234	House	919 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-235	House	505 I ST	Fairmont
FM04-236	House	840 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-237	House	828 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-238	House	824 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-239	House	820 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-240	House	814 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-241	House	808 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-242	House	716 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-243	House	706 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-244	House	499 G St	Fairmont
FM04-245	Commercial Building	504 F St	Fairmont
FM04-246	Shed	504 E St	Fairmont
FM04-247	Shed	504 D St	Fairmont
FM04-248	House	899 C St	Fairmont
FM04-249	House	434 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-250	House	660 E St	Fairmont
FM04-251	House	650 E St	Fairmont
FM04-252	House	655 E St	Fairmont
FM04-253	House	519 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-254	House	539 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-255	House	625 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-256	House	709 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-257	House	715 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-258	House	719 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-259	House	729 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-260	Fillmore Central School	1410 L St	Fairmont
FM04-261	House	460 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-262	House	415 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-263	House	435 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-264	House	455 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-265	House	465 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-266	House	525 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-267	House	525 8th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-268	House	650 I St	Fairmont
FM04-269	House	640 I St	Fairmont
FM04-270	House	840 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-271	House	830 6th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-272	House	499 H St	Fairmont
FM04-273	House	729 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-274	Sentury	605 1st Ave	Fairmont
FM04-275	Building	101 E Main St	Fairmont
FM04-276	House	640 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-277	House	430 9th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-278	House	525 5th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-280	Gas Station	434 7th Ave	Fairmont
FM04-281	Commercial Building	416 6th Ave	Fairmont

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-001	Fillmore County Courthouse	900 G St	Geneva
FM05-002	Grain Elevators	439 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-007	House	409 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-009	House	415 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-010	House	907 J St	Geneva
FM05-011	House	326 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-012	Barn	N side H St bt 6th and 7th Sts	Geneva
FM05-013	House	310 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-016	Building	238 N 7th St	Geneva
FM05-017	Building	649 G St	Geneva
FM05-018	First Congregational Church	906 H ST	Geneva
FM05-019	Farmer and Son Funeral Home	242 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-020	House	330 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-021	J.M. Burk Residence	331 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-022	House	1111 I St	Geneva
FM05-023	House	1045 I St	Geneva
FM05-024	House	239 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-025	House	223 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-026	House	1032 H St	Geneva
FM05-027	House	1034 H St	Geneva
FM05-028	House	1025 H ST -	Geneva
FM05-030	House	1047 I St	Geneva
FM05-031	Hughes House	324 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-032	House	1215 H St	Geneva
FM05-033	House	1243 H ST	Geneva
FM05-034	House	1224 H St	Geneva
FM05-035	House	1406 G St	Geneva
FM05-036	House	1538 H St	Geneva
FM05-037	House	1533 H ST	Geneva
FM05-040	House	1544 G ST	Geneva
FM05-042	House	1437 G St	Geneva
FM05-045	House	141 N 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-046	Library	1043 G St	Geneva
FM05-048	House	1140 H St	Geneva
FM05-049	Commercial Building	825 N 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-050	Commercial	1044 G ST	Geneva
FM05-051	Jill's Sweet Shop	973 G St	Geneva
FM05-053	Commercial	434 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-054	Heartland Bank	896 G ST	Geneva
FM05-055	North Pointe	896 G ST	Geneva
FM05-056	Geneva TV and Appliance	924 K ST	Geneva
FM05-057	Overtime	842 G St	Geneva
FM05-058		812 G St	Geneva
FM05-059	Commercial	101 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-060	Eddie's Service	127 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-061	Hotel Geneva	114 ELM ST -	Geneva
FM05-063	Commercial	137 N 8TH ST	Geneva
FM05-064		181 N 9TH ST	Geneva
FM05-065	Geneva Auditorium	139 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-067	Commercial?	127 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-068	House	142 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-069	Youth Rehab Center	855 N 1st St	Geneva
FM05-072	Park Building	167 S 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-075	House	723 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-077	House	623 S 10th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-078	House	1022 B St	Geneva
FM05-079	House	1036 B St	Geneva
FM05-080	House	540 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-083	House	512 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-084	House	439 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-085	House	429 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-086	House	430 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-087	House	440 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-088	House	430 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-090	Building	440 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-095	House	833 D St	Geneva
FM05-096	House	909 D St	Geneva
FM05-097	House	918 D St	Geneva
FM05-098	House	408 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-100	House	1131 D St	Geneva
FM05-103	House	328 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-104	House	329 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-105	House	306 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-106	House	909 E St	Geneva
FM05-107	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	334 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-108	Contribution Graphics	310 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-109	House	270 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-110	House	246 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-111	House	220 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-116	Building	180 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-117	Commercial Building	829 F St	Geneva
FM05-118	Commercial Building	909 F St	Geneva
FM05-119	House	211 S 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-120	House	1121 F ST -	Geneva
FM05-121	House	1133 F ST	Geneva
FM05-122	House	1141 F ST	Geneva
FM05-123	House	1215 F ST	Geneva
FM05-126	Post Office	212 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-127	Geneva Inn	327 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-129	Wellness Center	1323 H St	Geneva
FM05-132	House	228 S 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-133	House	240 S 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-134	House	1018 E ST	Geneva
FM05-135	House	245 S 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-136	House	237 S 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-137	House	233 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-138	House	217 S 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-139	House	1021 F ST	Geneva
FM05-140		239 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-141	House	1033 F ST	Geneva
FM05-142	House	1043 F ST	Geneva
FM05-143	Super Foods	1044 G ST	Geneva
FM05-144	House	1027 G ST -	Geneva
FM05-145	Manning and Associates	1018 G St	Geneva
FM05-146	Commercial	1004 G St	Geneva
FM05-147	Commercial	180 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-148	Commercial	162 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-149	South Central EMS	156 S 8TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-150	Commercial	142 1/2 S 8TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-151	Blue Valley Community Action	129 S 8th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-152	Commercial	313 H ST	Geneva
FM05-153		142 N 8TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-154	House	146 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-155	West Ridge Apartments	148 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-156	Commercial	137 N 8TH ST	Geneva
FM05-156	Dempster-Sloan House	1228 M St	Geneva
FM05-157	Commercial	545 N 1ST ST -	Geneva
FM05-158	Commercial	824 G ST	Geneva
FM05-159	Cumberland's Fashions	848 G St	Geneva
FM05-160	Commercial	860 G St	Geneva
FM05-161	Geneva Conference Center	896 G ST	Geneva
FM05-162	Heartland Trust Company	872 G St	Geneva
FM05-163	Commercial	906 G St	Geneva
FM05-164	Mylah Rose Boutique	924 G St	Geneva
FM05-165	Commercial	924 G St	Geneva
FM05-166	Napa	942 G St	Geneva
FM05-167	Commercial	942 G St	Geneva
FM05-168	Geneva Floral	960 G St	Geneva
FM05-169	A Little Inspiration	971 G St	Geneva
FM05-170	VFW	115 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-171	Progressive Chiropractic	115 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-172	Thumbs Up	114 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-173	Healing Essentials	121 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-174	Jazzercise	135 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-175	Geneva Broadband	145 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-176	Commercial	151 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-177	City Offices	151 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-178	House	1039 F St	Geneva
FM05-179	House	146 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-180	The Signal	130 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-181	Commercial	139 N 9TH ST	Geneva
FM05-182	Commercial	319 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-183	Law Office	180 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-184	House	929 H ST	Geneva
FM05-185	House	935 H ST	Geneva
FM05-186	House	129 N 11TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-187	House	1146 G ST	Geneva
FM05-188	House	120 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-189	House	134 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-190	House	144 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-191	House	148 N 12TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-192	House	1121 H ST -	Geneva
FM05-193	House	1045 H ST	Geneva
FM05-194	House	143 N 10TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-195	All American Insurance	140 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-196	Tranquil Point	1301 RD 17 -	Geneva
FM05-197	Ach Law Office	129 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-198	Chick's Repair Shop	127 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-199		127 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-200	Barks and Bubbles	119 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-201	House	221 S 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-202		1140 E ST	Geneva
FM05-203	House	241 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-204	House	231 S 12TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-205	House	239 S 12TH ST	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-206	House	239 S 12TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-207	House	1227 E St	Geneva
FM05-208	Commercial	243 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-209	House	229 S 13TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-210	House	211 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-211	Commercial	210 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-212	House	1233 F ST	Geneva
FM05-213	House	1224 F St	Geneva
FM05-214	House	1205 F ST	Geneva
FM05-215	House	1124 F St	Geneva
FM05-216	House	1043 F St	Geneva
FM05-217	House	136 S 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-218	York State Bank	1022 G St	Geneva
FM05-219	Weaver Pharmacy	1004 G St	Geneva
FM05-221	House	220 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-222	House	220 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-223	House	123 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-224	House	131 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-225	House	229 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-226	House	239 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-227	House	239 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-228	House	1209 I St	Geneva
FM05-229	House	315 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-230	House	321 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-231	House	327 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-232	House	443 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-233	House	525 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-234	House	539 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-235	House	617 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-236	House	633 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-237	House	1227 M St	Geneva
FM05-238	House	1243 M St	Geneva
FM05-239	House	1242 M St	Geneva
FM05-241	House	1140 M St	Geneva
FM05-242	House	812 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-243	House	728 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-244	House	710 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-245	House	644 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-246	House	628 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-247	House	540 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-248	House	522 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-249	House	516 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-250	House	508 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-251	House	442 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-252	House	434 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-253	House	422 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-254	House	344 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-255	House	332 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-256	House	322 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-257	House	216 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-258	House	228 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-259	House	1817 F St	Geneva
FM05-260	House	1817 F St	Geneva
FM05-261	House	1805 F St	Geneva
FM05-262	Storage Building	1436 F St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-263	House	1436 F St	Geneva
FM05-264	House	1422 F St	Geneva
FM05-265	House	1414 F St	Geneva
FM05-266	House	1344 F St	Geneva
FM05-267	House	1328 F St	Geneva
FM05-268	House	1226 F St	Geneva
FM05-269	House	1222 F St	Geneva
FM05-271	House	227 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-273	House	421 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-274	House	435 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-275	House	443 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-276	Farm	1209 Road 12	Geneva
FM05-277	House	236 A St	Geneva
FM05-278	House	348 A St	Geneva
FM05-279	House	540 S 4th St	Geneva
FM05-280	House	540 D St	Geneva
FM05-281	House	528 D St	Geneva
FM05-282	House	422 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-283	House	310 S 15th St	Geneva
FM05-284	House	119 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-285	House	133 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-286	House	225 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-287	House	233 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-288	House	241 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-289	House	320 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-290	House	323 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-291	House	331 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-292	House	342 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-293	House	335 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-294	House	339 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-295	House	340 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-296	House	333 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-297	House	319 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-298	House	318 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-299	House	238 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-300	House	229 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-301	House	145 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-302	House	144 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-303	House	132 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-304	Apartment	145 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-305	House	120 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-306	House	219 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-307	House	228 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-308	House	231 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-309	House	237 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-310	House	243 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-311	House	342 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-312	House	919 J St	Geneva
FM05-313	House	929 J St	Geneva
FM05-314	House	1017 J St	Geneva
FM05-315	House	1035 J St	Geneva
FM05-316	House	1141 J St	Geneva
FM05-317	Roseys Liquor	1311 J St	Geneva
FM05-318	House	1517 J St	Geneva
FM05-319	House	1523 J St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-320	House	1537 J St	Geneva
FM05-321	House	1621 J St	Geneva
FM05-322	House	1635 J St	Geneva
FM05-323	House	340 N 17th St	Geneva
FM05-324	House	330 N 17th St	Geneva
FM05-325	House	318 N 17th St	Geneva
FM05-326	Geneva Masonic Lodge	417 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-327	House	417 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-328	House	435 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-329	House	447 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-330	House	434 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-331	Grace Lutheran	434 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-332	House	1542 J St	Geneva
FM05-333	House	1542 J St	Geneva
FM05-334	House	1524 J St	Geneva
FM05-335	House	1510 J St	Geneva
FM05-336	House	642 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-337	House	636 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-338	House	620 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-339	House	518 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-340	House	510 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-341	House	440 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-342	House	428 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-343	House	418 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-345	Gas Station	417 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-346	House	1244 J St	Geneva
FM05-347	House	1222 J St	Geneva
FM05-348	House	414 N 12th St	Geneva
FM05-349	House	1132 J St	Geneva
FM05-350	House	1124 J St	Geneva
FM05-351	House	930 J St	Geneva
FM05-352	House	920 J St	Geneva
FM05-353	House	830 J St	Geneva
FM05-354	House	820 J St	Geneva
FM05-355	House	815 I St	Geneva
FM05-356	House	819 I St	Geneva
FM05-357	House	833 I St	Geneva
FM05-358	House	911 I St	Geneva
FM05-359	House	917 I St	Geneva
FM05-360	House	925 I St	Geneva
FM05-361	House	1025 I St	Geneva
FM05-362	House	1031 I St	Geneva
FM05-363	House	1131 I St	Geneva
FM05-364	House	1245 I St	Geneva
FM05-365	House	1247 I St	Geneva
FM05-366	Dairy Delite	236 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-367	House	1319 I St	Geneva
FM05-368	House	1335 I St	Geneva
FM05-369	House	1343 I St	Geneva
FM05-370	House	1423 I St	Geneva
FM05-371	House	1435 I St	Geneva
FM05-372	House	1505 I St	Geneva
FM05-373	House	1519 I St	Geneva
FM05-374	House	1527 I St	Geneva
FM05-375	House	1535 I St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-376	House	1541 I St	Geneva
FM05-377	Evangelical church	1713 I St	Geneva
FM05-378	Elementary School	225 N 17th St	Geneva
FM05-379	House	1642 I St	Geneva
FM05-380	House	1634 I St	Geneva
FM05-381	Head Start	322 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-382	House	1546 I St	Geneva
FM05-383	House	1532 I St	Geneva
FM05-384	House	1524 I St	Geneva
FM05-385	House	1516 I St	Geneva
FM05-386	House	1508 I St	Geneva
FM05-387	House	1450 I St	Geneva
FM05-388	House	1446 I St	Geneva
FM05-389	House	1432 I St	Geneva
FM05-390	House	1340 I St	Geneva
FM05-391	House	1326 I St	Geneva
FM05-392	Fast food	311 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-393	North Ridge Apartments	312 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-394	House	1232 I St	Geneva
FM05-395	House	1218 I St	Geneva
FM05-396	House	1144 I St	Geneva
FM05-397	House	1128 I St	Geneva
FM05-398	House	1122 I St	Geneva
FM05-399	House	1030 I St	Geneva
FM05-400	House	1024 I St	Geneva
FM05-401	House	1016 I St	Geneva
FM05-402	House	930 I St	Geneva
FM05-403	House	922 I St	Geneva
FM05-404	House	826 I St	Geneva
FM05-405	House	818 I St	Geneva
FM05-406	Daycare	615 I St	Geneva
FM05-407	House	316 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-408	House	621 J St	Geneva
FM05-409	House	423 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-410	House	437 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-411	Cemetery	531 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-412	House	448 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-413	House	440 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-414	House	537 J St	Geneva
FM05-415	House	546 J St	Geneva
FM05-416	House	538 J St	Geneva
FM05-417	House	514 J St	Geneva
FM05-418	House	510 J St	Geneva
FM05-419	House	333 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-420	House	240 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-421	House	223 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-422	House	232 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-423	House	130 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-424	House	117 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-425	House	129 N 5th St	Geneva
FM05-426	Commercial Building	514 H St	Geneva
FM05-427	House	410 H St	Geneva
FM05-428	House	425 H St	Geneva
FM05-429	House	528 H St	Geneva
FM05-430	House	138 N 6th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-431	House	126 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-432	Building	122 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-433	House	117 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-434	House	546 F St	Geneva
FM05-435	House	518 F St	Geneva
FM05-436	House	508 F St	Geneva
FM05-437	House	121 N 4th St	Geneva
FM05-438	House	312 H St	Geneva
FM05-439	House	305 G St	Geneva
FM05-440	House	445 G St	Geneva
FM05-441	House	503 G St	Geneva
FM05-442	House	515 G St	Geneva
FM05-443	House	533 G St	Geneva
FM05-444	House	543 G St	Geneva
FM05-445	Building	622 G St	Geneva
FM05-446	House	121 N 6th St	Geneva
FM05-447	House	524 G St	Geneva
FM05-448	House	516 G St	Geneva
FM05-449	House	508 G St	Geneva
FM05-450	House	434 G St	Geneva
FM05-451	House	306 G St	Geneva
FM05-452	House	220 G St	Geneva
FM05-453	House	212 G St	Geneva
FM05-454	House	204 G St	Geneva
FM05-455	House	113 N 2nd St	Geneva
FM05-456	House	122 S 2nd St	Geneva
FM05-457	House	119 S 2nd St	Geneva
FM05-458	House	113 S 3rd St	Geneva
FM05-459	House	113 S 3rd St	Geneva
FM05-460	House	142 S 3rd St	Geneva
FM05-461	House	306 F St	Geneva
FM05-462	House	310 F St	Geneva
FM05-463	House	338 F St	Geneva
FM05-464	House	408 F St	Geneva
FM05-465	House	441 F St	Geneva
FM05-466	House	511 F St	Geneva
FM05-467	House	521 F St	Geneva
FM05-468	House	533 F St	Geneva
FM05-469	House	228 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-470	House	240 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-471	House	250 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-472	House	260 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-473	House	316 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-474	House	228 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-475	House	234 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-476	House	922 E St	Geneva
FM05-477	House	818 E St	Geneva
FM05-478	House	915 E St	Geneva
FM05-479	House	933 E St	Geneva
FM05-480	House	1015 E St	Geneva
FM05-481	House	1105 E St	Geneva
FM05-482	House	1141 E St	Geneva
FM05-483	House	1141 E St	Geneva
FM05-484	House	1205 E St	Geneva
FM05-485	House	1209 E St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-486	House	1221 E St	Geneva
FM05-487	House	1229 E St	Geneva
FM05-488	House	1235 E St	Geneva
FM05-489	Building	310 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-490	Commercial Building	337 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-491	House	1222 D St	Geneva
FM05-492	House	1142 D St	Geneva
FM05-493	House	1130 D St	Geneva
FM05-494	House	1118 D St	Geneva
FM05-495	House	1112 D St	Geneva
FM05-496	House	1106 D St	Geneva
FM05-497	House	1038 D St	Geneva
FM05-498	House	1022 D St	Geneva
FM05-499	House	922 D St	Geneva
FM05-500	House	840 D St	Geneva
FM05-501	House	840 D St	Geneva
FM05-502	House	822 D St	Geneva
FM05-503	House	825 D St	Geneva
FM05-504	House	915 D St	Geneva
FM05-505	House	923 D St	Geneva
FM05-506	House	408 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-507	House	1033 D St	Geneva
FM05-508	House	1039 D St	Geneva
FM05-509	House	1115 D St	Geneva
FM05-510	House	1115 D St	Geneva
FM05-511	House	1225 D St	Geneva
FM05-512	House	1233 D St	Geneva
FM05-513	House	508 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-514	House	1133 C St	Geneva
FM05-515	House	1125 C St	Geneva
FM05-516	House	1109 C St	Geneva
FM05-517	House	1037 C St	Geneva
FM05-518	House	937 C St	Geneva
FM05-519	House	913 C St	Geneva
FM05-520	House	821 C St	Geneva
FM05-521	House	829 C St	Geneva
FM05-522	House	1011 B St	Geneva
FM05-523	House	1019 B St	Geneva
FM05-524	House	1027 B St	Geneva
FM05-525	House	1033 B St	Geneva
FM05-526	House	1135 B St	Geneva
FM05-527	House	1126 B St	Geneva
FM05-528	House	1122 B St	Geneva
FM05-529	House	1010 B St	Geneva
FM05-530	House	539 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-531	House	936 B St	Geneva
FM05-532	House	924 B St	Geneva
FM05-533	House	906 B St	Geneva
FM05-534	House	625 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-535	House	621 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-536	House	539 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-537	House	531 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-538	House	908 C St	Geneva
FM05-539	House	439 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-540	House	435 S 9th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-541	House	421 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-542	House	909 D St	Geneva
FM05-543	House	331 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-544	House	319 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-545	House	239 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-546	Duplex	231 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-547	House	230 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-548	House	242 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-549	House	334 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-550	House	344 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-551	House	410 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-552	House	420 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-553	House	444 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-554	House	522 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-555	House	636 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-556	House	1018 A St	Geneva
FM05-557	House	1012 A St	Geneva
FM05-558	House	529 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-559	House	435 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-560	House	421 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-561	House	339 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-562	House	317 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-563	House	311 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-564	House	320 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-565	House	340 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-566	House	420 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-567	House	442 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-568	House	520 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-569	House	528 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-570	House	938 B St	Geneva
FM05-571	House	616 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-572	House	632 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-573	House	709 S 10th St	Geneva
FM05-574	House	639 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-575	House	619 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-576	House	543 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-577	House	531 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-578	House	521 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-579	House	417 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-580	House	409 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-581	House	329 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-582	House	321 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-583	House	1039 D St	Geneva
FM05-584	House	422 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-585	House	508 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-586	House	520 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-587	House	536 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-588	House	639 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-589	House	539 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-590	House	509 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-591	House	441 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-592	House	435 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-593	House	421 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-594	House	331 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-595	House	329 S 12th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-596	House	312 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-597	House	320 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-598	House	418 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-599	House	426 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-600	House	1141 C St	Geneva
FM05-601	House	510 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-602	House	522 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-603	House	640 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-604	Dept of Roads	514 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-605	House	1142 C St	Geneva
FM05-606	House	1136 C St	Geneva
FM05-607	House	1124 C St	Geneva
FM05-608	House	1112 C St	Geneva
FM05-609	House	1022 C St	Geneva
FM05-610	House	934 C St	Geneva
FM05-611	House	922 C St	Geneva
FM05-612	Apartment	820 C St	Geneva
FM05-613	House	507 SW 8th St	Geneva
FM05-614	House	549 SW 8th St	Geneva
FM05-615	House	618 SW 8th St	Geneva
FM05-616	House	639 SE 8th St	Geneva
FM05-617	House	549 SE 8th St	Geneva
FM05-618	House	533 SE 8th St	Geneva
FM05-619	House	525 SE 8th St	Geneva
FM05-620	Apartments	432 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-621	House	923 F St	Geneva
FM05-622	House	939 F St	Geneva
FM05-623	House	509 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-624	House	521 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-625	House	547 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-626	House	539 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-627	House	621 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-628	House	633 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-629	House	709 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-630	House	723 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-631	House	722 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-632	House	706 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-633	Apartment	544 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-634	House	420 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-635	House	404 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-636	House	340 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-637	House	328 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-638	House	320 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-639	House	316 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-640	House	302 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-641	House	240 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-643	House	236 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-644	House	1225 H St	Geneva
FM05-645	House	1235 H St	Geneva
FM05-646	House	139 N 14TH ST	Geneva
FM05-647	House	1417 H ST	Geneva
FM05-648	House	1429 H ST	Geneva
FM05-649	House	1517 H ST -	Geneva
FM05-650	House	1547 H ST	Geneva
FM05-651	House	141 N 16TH ST	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-652	House	1621 H ST -	Geneva
FM05-653	House	1643 H ST	Geneva
FM05-654	House	1709 H ST	Geneva
FM05-655	House	1630 G ST	Geneva
FM05-656	House	1624 G ST	Geneva
FM05-657	House	1610 G ST	Geneva
FM05-658	House	1536 G ST	Geneva
FM05-659	House	1440 G ST	Geneva
FM05-660	House	1430 G ST	Geneva
FM05-661	UNL extension	1340 G St	Geneva
FM05-662	House	1226 G St	Geneva
FM05-663	House	1220 G St	Geneva
FM05-664	House	1216 G St	Geneva
FM05-665	Cornerstone Bank	1141 G St	Geneva
FM05-666	House	1219 G St	Geneva
FM05-667	House	1223 G St	Geneva
FM05-668	Diesel Pickup Shop	104 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-669	House	1323 G St	Geneva
FM05-670	House	1331 G St	Geneva
FM05-671	House	1343 G St	Geneva
FM05-672	Building	114 S 14th St	Geneva
FM05-673	House	1417 G St	Geneva
FM05-674	House	1429 G St	Geneva
FM05-675	House	1437 G St	Geneva
FM05-676	House	1507 G St	Geneva
FM05-677	House	1519 G St	Geneva
FM05-678	House	1531 G St	Geneva
FM05-679	House	1543 G St	Geneva
FM05-680	House	117 S 16th St	Geneva
FM05-681	Storage	1609 G St	Geneva
FM05-682	House	1609 G St	Geneva
FM05-683	House	1617 G St	Geneva
FM05-684	House	1742 G St	Geneva
FM05-685	House	128 N 18th St	Geneva
FM05-686	House	1615 H St	Geneva
FM05-687	House	210 N 16th St	Geneva
FM05-688	House	1546 H St	Geneva
FM05-689	House	1530 H St	Geneva
FM05-690	House	1518 H St	Geneva
FM05-691	House	210 N 15th St	Geneva
FM05-692	House	1440 H St	Geneva
FM05-693	House	1426 H St	Geneva
FM05-694	House	1422 H St	Geneva
FM05-695	House	1346 H St	Geneva
FM05-696	House	1340 H St	Geneva
FM05-697	House	1330 H St	Geneva
FM05-698	Building	1322 H St	Geneva
FM05-699	House	1248 H St	Geneva
FM05-700	House	1244 H St	Geneva
FM05-701	House	1234 H St	Geneva
FM05-702	House	1218 H St	Geneva
FM05-703	House	1212 H St	Geneva
FM05-704	House	1110 H St	Geneva
FM05-705	House	1040 H St	Geneva
FM05-706	House	1026 H St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-707	House	1020 H St	Geneva
FM05-708	House	1010 H St	Geneva
FM05-709	House	824 H St	Geneva
FM05-710	House	820 H St	Geneva
FM05-711	House	814 H St	Geneva
FM05-712	House	808 H St	Geneva
FM05-713	House	217 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-714	House	225 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-715	House	243 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-716	House	313 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-717	House	327 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-718	House	805 J St	Geneva
FM05-719	House	421 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-720	House	525 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-721	House	527 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-722	House	539 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-723	House	611 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-724	House	615 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-725	House	629 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-726	House	637 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-727	Hy	645 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-728	House	707 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-729	House	719 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-730	House	741 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-731	House	832 N St	Geneva
FM05-732	House	816 N St	Geneva
FM05-733	House	746 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-734	House	730 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-735	House	722 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-736	House	716 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-737	House	708 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-738	House	646 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-739	House	634 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-740	House	624 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-741	House	612 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-742	House	544 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-743	House	526 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-744	House	526 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-745	House	444 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-746	House	426 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-747	House	410 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-748	House	342 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-749	House	336 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-750	Hair Studio	336 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-751	House	326 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-752	House	314 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-753	House	304 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-754	236 8th	230 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-755	Townhomes	206 N 8th St	Geneva
FM05-756	Fellowship Hall	918 H St	Geneva
FM05-758	House	231 N 9TH ST	Geneva
FM05-759	House	2205 RD J -	Geneva
FM05-760	House	910 I ST	Geneva
FM05-761	House	319 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-762	House	339 N 9th St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-763	House	341 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-764	House	409 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-765	House	425 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-766	House	437 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-767	House	824 K ST	Geneva
FM05-768	House	812 K ST	Geneva
FM05-769	House	815 K ST -	Geneva
FM05-770	House	823 K ST	Geneva
FM05-771	House	831 K ST	Geneva
FM05-772	House	925 K ST	Geneva
FM05-773	House	929 K ST	Geneva
FM05-774	House	1016 K St	Geneva
FM05-775	House	1025 K ST	Geneva
FM05-776	House	1117 K ST -	Geneva
FM05-777	House	510 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-778	House	445 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-779	House	518 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-780	House	1231 K ST	Geneva
FM05-781	House	1230 K ST	Geneva
FM05-782	House	518 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-783	House	544 S 6TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-784	House	1518 H ST	Geneva
FM05-785	House	518 N 12TH ST	Geneva
FM05-786	House	131 S 13TH ST	Geneva
FM05-787	House	1537 J ST	Geneva
FM05-788	House	930 K ST -	Geneva
FM05-789	House	924 K ST	Geneva
FM05-790	House	925 K ST	Geneva
FM05-791	House	511 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-792	House	527 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-793	House	539 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-794	House	1137 L St	Geneva
FM05-795	House	1219 L St	Geneva
FM05-796	House	1225 L St	Geneva
FM05-797	House	609 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-798	House	1236 L St	Geneva
FM05-799	House	1224 L St	Geneva
FM05-800	House	1212 L St	Geneva
FM05-801	House	1134 L St	Geneva
FM05-802	House	610 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-803	House	1022 L ST	Geneva
FM05-804	House	930 L ST	Geneva
FM05-805	House	920 L ST	Geneva
FM05-806	House	912 L ST	Geneva
FM05-807	House	739 N 9TH ST	Geneva
FM05-808	House	644 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-809	House	636 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-810	House	540 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-811	House	532 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-812	House	522 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-813	House	506 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-814	House	442 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-815	House	434 N 10TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-816	House	428 N 10TH ST -	Geneva
FM05-817	House	1024 P ST	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-818	House	416 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-819	House	408 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-820	House	340 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-821	House	334 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-822	House	415 N 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-823	House	322 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-824	House	940 I ST -	Geneva
FM05-825	House	233 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-826	House	319 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-827	House	1010 J ST	Geneva
FM05-828	House	427 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-829	House	435 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-830	House	1010 K ST	Geneva
FM05-831	House	521 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-832	House	527 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-833	House	609 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-834	House	1011 O ST	Geneva
FM05-835	House	1018 O St	Geneva
FM05-836	House	1020 O ST	Geneva
FM05-837	House	1012 O ST	Geneva
FM05-838	House	923 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-839	House	918 N 10TH ST	Geneva
FM05-840	House	922 O ST	Geneva
FM05-841	House	910 O ST	Geneva
FM05-842	House	909 P ST	Geneva
FM05-843	House	1036 N 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-844	House	1038 P ST	Geneva
FM05-845	House	1124 R St	Geneva
FM05-846	IPsCo	1050 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-847	Vacant Commercial	1050 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-848	House	499 N 1st St	Geneva
FM05-849	House	99 Walnut St	Geneva
FM05-850	Napa	1219 Road 12	Geneva
FM05-851	St Joseph's Catholic Cemetery	235 A St	Geneva
FM05-852	House	335 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-853	Duplex	315 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-854	House	1241 C St	Geneva
FM05-855	House	343 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-856	House	537 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-857	House	831 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-858	House	814 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-859	House	841 N 9th St	Geneva
FM05-860	House	917 O St	Geneva
FM05-861	House	929 O St	Geneva
FM05-862	House	943 O St	Geneva
FM05-863	House	1023 O St	Geneva
FM05-864	Prince of Peace Lutheran Church	1026 O St	Geneva
FM05-865	House	941 P St	Geneva
FM05-866	House	923 P St	Geneva
FM05-867	House	936 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-868	House	1019 P St	Geneva
FM05-869	House	1019 P St	Geneva
FM05-870	House	1024 P St	Geneva
FM05-871	House	1006 P St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-872	House	944 P St	Geneva
FM05-873	House	936 P St	Geneva
FM05-874	House	932 P St	Geneva
FM05-875	House	931 Q St	Geneva
FM05-876	House	945 Q St	Geneva
FM05-877	House	1011 Q St	Geneva
FM05-878	House	1037 Q St	Geneva
FM05-879	House	1037 Q St	Geneva
FM05-880	House	1039 Q St	Geneva
FM05-881	House	1043 Q St	Geneva
FM05-882	House	1137 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-883	House	1040 Q St	Geneva
FM05-884	House	1036 Q St	Geneva
FM05-885	House	1024 Q St	Geneva
FM05-886	House	1018 Q St	Geneva
FM05-887	House	1012 Q St	Geneva
FM05-888	House	934 Q St	Geneva
FM05-889	House	928 Q St	Geneva
FM05-890	House	920 Q St	Geneva
FM05-891	House	914 Q St	Geneva
FM05-892	House	929 R St	Geneva
FM05-893	House	1120 R St	Geneva
FM05-894	Makes Irrigation	1068 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-895	House	1412 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-896	House	1411 N 13th St	Geneva
FM05-897	House	234 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-898	United Methodist Church	234 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-899	House	237 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-900	House	241 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-901	House	543 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-902	House	629 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-903	House	1013 M St	Geneva
FM05-904	House	822 N 10th St	Geneva
FM05-905	House	1032 O St	Geneva
FM05-907	Car Wash	180 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-908	House	210 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-909	House	819 D St	Geneva
FM05-910	Building	259 S 7th St	Geneva
FM05-911	Storage Building	110 S 15th St	Geneva
FM05-912	House	241 S 13TH ST	Geneva
FM05-913	Commercial	127 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-914	House	545 F St	Geneva
FM05-915	House	124 S 4th St	Geneva
FM05-916	House	544 S 9th St	Geneva
FM05-917	House	332 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-918	House	119 N 11TH ST	Geneva
FM05-919	House	1231 G St	Geneva
FM05-920	House	334 S 8th St	Geneva
FM05-921	House	341 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-922	Barn	544 S 6th St	Geneva
FM05-923	House	430 S 11th St	Geneva
FM05-924	House	130 S 13th St	Geneva
FM05-925	House	334 S 12th St	Geneva
FM05-926	House	1520 G ST -	Geneva
FM05-927	House	526 F St	Geneva

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM05-929	House	326 N 14th St	Geneva
FM05-930	House	1420 I St	Geneva
FM05-931	Apartment	1120 H St	Geneva
FM05-932	House	1015 C St	Geneva
FM05-933	House	410 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-934	House	918 H St	Geneva
FM05-935	House	1019 D St	Geneva
FM05-936	House	315 N 11th St	Geneva
FM05-937	House	610 N 11th St	Geneva
FM06-001	Grafton High School	355 E SOUTH ST	Grafton
FM06-002	Graft on Community Center	240 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-004	Trinity Lutheran	202 E Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-006	Building	254 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-007	House	250 Manchester	Grafton
FM06-008	St. Helena Catholic Church	170 N JACKSON AVE	Grafton
FM06-010	House	340 E South St	Grafton
FM06-011	House	250 E South St	Grafton
FM06-012	House	175 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-013	House	155 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-014	House	145 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-015	House	125 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-016	House	115 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-017	House	170 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-018	House	249 W Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-019	House	254 W Manchester St	Grafton
FM06-020	Building	245 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-021	House	129 W Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-022	House	175 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-023	House	145 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-024	House	135 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-025	House	201 W South St	Grafton
FM06-026	House	102 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-027	House	130 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-028	House	175 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-029	House	145 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-030	House	101 W South St	Grafton
FM06-031	House	101 E South St	Grafton
FM06-032	House	120 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-033	House	170 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-034	Shop Buildings	270 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-035	Building	270 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-036	Post office	255 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-037	Garys	255 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-038	Bar	255 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-039	House	202 E South St	Grafton
FM06-040	House	120 N Tatro Ave	Grafton
FM06-041	House	124 N Tatro Ave	Grafton
FM06-042	House	245 E Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-043	House	335 E Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-044	House	349 E South St	Grafton
FM06-045	Metal Sheds	202 E Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-046	House	202 E Omaha St	Grafton
FM06-047	Grain Elevators	324 E North St	Grafton
FM06-048	Toms Repair	149 E Manchester St	Grafton
FM06-049	House	490 N Washington Ave	Grafton

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM06-050	House	502 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-051	House	560 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-052	House	120 W 2nd St	Grafton
FM06-053	House	230 W 2nd St	Grafton
FM06-054	House	555 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-055	House	535 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-056	House	535 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-057	House	489 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM06-058	House	210 W Manchester St	Grafton
FM06-059	House	230 W Manchester St	Grafton
FM06-060	House	315 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-061	House	245 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-062	House	235 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-063	House	243 N Lincoln Ave	Grafton
FM06-064	House	243 N Lincoln Ave	Grafton
FM06-065	House	301 W South St	Grafton
FM06-066	House	205 W South St	Grafton
FM06-067	House	155 W South St	Grafton
FM06-068	House	235 E South St	Grafton
FM06-069	House	355 E South St	Grafton
FM06-070	Commercial Building	355 E South St	Grafton
FM06-071	Storage building	355 E South St	Grafton
FM06-072	House	274 N Jackson Ave	Grafton
FM06-073	House	140 E South St	Grafton
FM06-074	House	235 N Jefferson Ave	Grafton
FM06-075	Heartland Bank	245 N Washington Ave	Grafton
FM08-001	House	302 N St	Milligan
FM08-002	House	306 N St	Milligan
FM08-003	House	308 N St	Milligan
FM08-004	House	402 N St	Milligan
FM08-005	House	408 N St	Milligan
FM08-006	House	412 N St	Milligan
FM08-007	House	501 N St	Milligan
FM08-008	House	507 5th St	Milligan
FM08-009	House	502 N St	Milligan
FM08-010	House	506 N St	Milligan
FM08-011	House	518 N St	Milligan
FM08-012	House	602 N St	Milligan
FM08-013	House	606 N St	Milligan
FM08-014	House	612 N St	Milligan
FM08-015	House	704 N St	Milligan
FM08-016	House	708 N St	Milligan
FM08-017	House	712 N St	Milligan
FM08-018	House	726 N St	Milligan
FM08-019	House	727 P St	Milligan
FM08-020	House	723 P St	Milligan
FM08-021	House	713 P St	Milligan
FM08-022	House	709 P St	Milligan
FM08-023	House	705 P St	Milligan
FM08-024	House	705 P St	Milligan
FM08-025	House	611 P St	Milligan
FM08-026	House	603 P St	Milligan
FM08-027	House	612 Q St	Milligan
FM08-028	House	704 Q St	Milligan
FM08-029	House	723 Q St	Milligan

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM08-029	Auditorium	519 Main St	Milligan
FM08-030	House	709 Q St	Milligan
FM08-031	House	807 7th St	Milligan
FM08-032	House	611 Q St	Milligan
FM08-033	House	607 Q St	Milligan
FM08-034	House	607 Q St	Milligan
FM08-035	House	517 P St	Milligan
FM08-036	House	513 P St	Milligan
FM08-037	House	509 P St	Milligan
FM08-038	House	505 P St	Milligan
FM08-039	House	501 P St	Milligan
FM08-040	House	701 5th St	Milligan
FM08-041	House	508 O St	Milligan
FM08-042	House	510 O St	Milligan
FM08-043	House	514 O St	Milligan
FM08-044	House	518 O St	Milligan
FM08-045	House	701 6th St	Milligan
FM08-046	House	701 7TH AVE	Milligan
FM08-047	House	606 O St	Milligan
FM08-048	House	708 O St	Milligan
FM08-049	House	712 O St	Milligan
FM08-050	House	722 O St	Milligan
FM08-051	House	728 O St	Milligan
FM08-052	House	606 9th St	Milligan
FM08-053	House	710 O St	Milligan
FM08-054	House	608 7th St	Milligan
FM08-055	House	608 7th St	Milligan
FM08-056	House	611 O St	Milligan
FM08-057	House	605 O St	Milligan
FM08-058	House	605 O St	Milligan
FM08-059	House	513 O St	Milligan
FM08-060	House	509 O St	Milligan
FM08-061	House	505 O St	Milligan
FM08-062	House	503 O St	Milligan
FM08-063	House	607 5th St	Milligan
FM08-064	House	701 5th St	Milligan
FM08-065	House	707 5th St	Milligan
FM08-066	House	502 P St	Milligan
FM08-067	House	508 P St	Milligan
FM08-068	House	512 P St	Milligan
FM08-069	House	518 P St	Milligan
FM08-070	House	606 P St	Milligan
FM08-071	House	606 P St	Milligan
FM08-072	House	702 P St	Milligan
FM08-073	House	706 P St	Milligan
FM08-074	House	708 P St	Milligan
FM08-075	House	714 P St	Milligan
FM08-076	House	716 P St	Milligan
FM08-077	House	726 P St	Milligan
FM08-078	House	707 9th St	Milligan
FM08-079	House	904 N St	Milligan
FM08-080	House	901 N St	Milligan
FM08-081	House	705 N St	Milligan
FM08-082	House	507 7th St	Milligan
FM08-083	House	611 N St	Milligan

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM08-084	House	607 N St	Milligan
FM08-086	Commercial Building	519 Main St	Milligan
FM08-087	Clinic	519 Main St	Milligan
FM08-088	Commercial Building	517 Main St	Milligan
FM08-089	Commercial Building	517 Main St	Milligan
FM08-090	Commercial Building	511 Main St	Milligan
FM08-091	Commercial Building	509 Main St	Milligan
FM08-092	Library	507 Main St	Milligan
FM08-093	HSSK Post No. 240	507 Main St	Milligan
FM08-094	Farmers and Merchants	501 Main St	Milligan
FM08-095	Commercial Building	425 Main St	Milligan
FM08-096	Grain Elevators	306 MAIN ST	Milligan
FM08-097	Shed	W of Main St S of 5th St	Milligan
FM08-098	House	414 Main St	Milligan
FM08-099	Daycare	424 Main St	Milligan
FM08-100	Commercial Building	510 Main St	Milligan
FM08-101	Commercial Building	510 Main St	Milligan
FM08-102	Shop	510 Main St	Milligan
FM08-103	Meat Shop	514 Main St	Milligan
FM08-104	Restaurant	504 Main St	Milligan
FM08-105	Total Look	604 Main St	Milligan
FM08-106	Tons Tavern	612 Main St	Milligan
FM08-107	Auto shop	612 Main St	Milligan
FM08-108	Post Office	616 Main St	Milligan
FM08-109	Service Station	622 Main	Milligan
FM08-110	House	708 Main St	Milligan
FM08-111	House	720 Main St	Milligan
FM08-112	House	734 Main St	Milligan
FM08-113	Milligan high school	900 N St	Milligan
FM08-114	House	715 Main St	Milligan
FM08-115	St. Wenceslaus	715 Main St	Milligan
FM08-116	Commercial Building	615 Main St	Milligan
FM08-117	Commercial Building	615 Main St	Milligan
FM08-118	Funeral home	615 Main St	Milligan
FM08-119	House	609 L St	Milligan
FM08-120	House	400 7th St	Milligan
FM08-121	House	703 L St	Milligan
FM08-122	House	705 L St	Milligan
FM08-123	House	611 L St	Milligan
FM08-124	House	607 L St	Milligan
FM08-125	Commercial Building	607 L St	Milligan
FM08-126	House	207 6th St	Milligan
FM08-127	House	507 K St	Milligan
FM08-128	Building	N side 5th St bt K and L Sts	Milligan
FM08-129	House	501 K St	Milligan
FM08-130	House	208 5th St	Milligan
FM08-131	House	109 5th St	Milligan
FM08-132	House	207 5th St	Milligan
FM08-133	House	404 K St	Milligan
FM08-134	Church	430 L St	Milligan
FM08-135	House	310 4th St	Milligan
FM08-136	house	306 4th St	Milligan
FM08-137	House	302 4th St	Milligan
FM08-138	House	111 4th St	Milligan
FM08-139	House	302 3rd St	Milligan

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM08-140	House	302 K St	Milligan
FM08-141	House	305 4th St	Milligan
FM08-142	House	309 4th St	Milligan
FM08-143	House	301 L St	Milligan
FM08-144	House	101 L St	Milligan
FM08-145	House	414 2nd St	Milligan
FM08-146	House	97 N St	Milligan
FM08-147	House	87 N St	Milligan
FM08-148		SE corner Road 23 and Highway 41	Milligan
FM08-149	Funfrall Park	708 N St	Milligan
FM09-002	House	210 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-005	House	407 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-008	House	808 N Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-009	House	904 N MAIN ST -	Ohiowa
FM09-011	Post office	602 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-012	Commercial Building	609 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-014	Ohiowa Auditorium	301 Grafton St	Ohiowa
FM09-017	American Legion	504 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-018	Bank	510 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-019	Village Office	512 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-021	House	311 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-022	House	302 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-023	School	202 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-025	House	202 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-026	House	210 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-028	House	302 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-031	Old Church	310 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-032	House	401 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-033	House	403 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-034	House	405 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-035	House	410 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-037	House	503 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-040	House	506 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-042	House	402 Grafton St	Ohiowa
FM09-045	House	610 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-047	House	300 Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-051	House	308 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-052	House	402 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-053	House	406 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-054	House	408 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-055	House	405 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-056	House	409 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-057	House	410 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-058	House	506 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-061	House	508 Grafton St	Ohiowa
FM09-065	St. John's Lutheran	510 S Summit St	Ohiowa
FM09-068	House	506 S Summit St	Ohiowa
FM09-069	House	502 S Summit St	Ohiowa
FM09-070	House	410 S Summit St	Ohiowa
FM09-071	House	108 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-072	House	106 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-073	House	203 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-074	House	400 Dudley St	Ohiowa
FM09-075	House	407 S Babcock St	Ohiowa

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM09-076	House	501 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-077	House	302 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-078	House	301 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-079	House	501 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-080	House	505 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-081	House	600 S Summit St	Ohiowa
FM09-082	House	508 Grafton St	Ohiowa
FM09-083	House	508 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-084	House	310 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-085	House	204 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-086	House	309 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-087	House	407 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-088	House	509 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-089	Ohiowa Cafe	520 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-090	Commercial Building	518 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-091	Commercial Building	516 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-092	Commercial Building	514 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-093	Commercial Building	508 Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-094	Storage shed	408 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-095	House	406 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-096	House	402 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-098	House	114 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-099	House	112 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-100	House	211 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-101	House	309 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-102	Storage Building	515 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-103	House	108 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-104	House	305 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-105	House	309 Dudley St	Ohiowa
FM09-106	House	301 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-107	House	112 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-108	Grain Elevator	NW Corner Railway St and Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-109	Shed and Bins	809 N Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-110	House	601 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-111	House	301 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-112	House	504 S Babcock St	Ohiowa
FM09-113	House	402 Grafton St	Ohiowa
FM09-114	House	508 S Luke St	Ohiowa
FM09-115	Commercial Building	511 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-116	House	604 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM09-117	Auto Shop	507 S Main St	Ohiowa
FM09-118	House	304 S Clemons St	Ohiowa
FM10-001	House	408 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-002	House	209 S Peach St	Shickley
FM10-003	House	406 W Murray St	Shickley
FM10-004	Zion Lutheran Church	409 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-005	House	312 N Cherry St	Shickley
FM10-006	House	107 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-007	House	301 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-009	Heartland Bank	222 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-010	Library	206 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-012	Post office	206 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-013	Office	211 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-014	Commercial Building	215 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-019	House	201 N Pear St	Shickley

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM10-022	House	305 N Pear St	Shickley
FM10-023	House	306 N Pear St	Shickley
FM10-026	House	202 E Murray St	Shickley
FM10-027	House	305 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-028	House	210 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-029	House	201 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-031	House	610 NE-74	Shickley
FM10-032	House	610 NE-74	Shickley
FM10-033	House	500 N Quince St	Shickley
FM10-034	Commercial Building	206 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-035	Gas Station	310 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-036	Alfs Well Drilling	310 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-037	Commercial Building	301 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-038	Commercial Building	223 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-039	Erb Plumbing	221 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-040	Hair Salon	219 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-041	Commercial Building	215 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-042	Cafe	213 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-043	The Hone Place	211 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-044	Fortify Group	207 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-045	S Loaves	203 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-046	Commercial Building	201 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-047	House	214 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-048	House	102 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-049	House	302 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-050	House	205 S Plum St	Shickley
FM10-051	House	207 S Plum St	Shickley
FM10-052	House	211 S Plum St	Shickley
FM10-053	House	107 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-054	House	210 S Plum St	Shickley
FM10-055	House	208 S Plum St	Shickley
FM10-056	House	206 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-057	House	210 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-058	House	307 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-059	House	407 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-060	House	305 N Quince St	Shickley
FM10-061	House	407 W Murray St	Shickley
FM10-062	House	406 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-063	House	410 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-064	Pool	410 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-065	House	409 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-066	House	312 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-067	House	311 N Peach St	Shickley
FM10-068	House	305 N Cherry St	Shickley
FM10-069	House	302 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-070	House	207 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-071	House	213 N Cherry St	Shickley
FM10-072	House	209 N Cherry St	Shickley
FM10-073	House	201 N Cherry St	Shickley
FM10-074	House	307 W N Railroad St	Shickley
FM10-075	House	205 S Peach St	Shickley
FM10-076	House	213 S Peach St	Shickley
FM10-077	House	408 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-078	House	309 S Quince St	Shickley
FM10-079	House	307 W Kline St	Shickley

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM10-080	House	305 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-081	House	301 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-082	House	209 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-083	Shed	209 W Kline St	Shickley
FM10-084	Grain Elevators	301 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-085	House	501 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-086	House	601 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-087	House	604 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-088	House	412 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-089	House	406 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-090	House	224 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-091	Storage	N side S Railroad St bt Pear and Market St	Shickley
FM10-092	House	205 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-093	House	207 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-094	House	211 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-095	House	308 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-096	House	405 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-097	House	501 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-098	House	108 Centennial Dr	Shickley
FM10-099	House	101 Centennial Dr	Shickley
FM10-100	House	508 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-101	House	504 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-102	House	409 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-103	House	507 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-104	House	508 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-105	House	504 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-106	House	414 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-107	House	414 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-108	House	401 E Mason St	Shickley
FM10-109	House	304 E Mason St	Shickley
FM10-110	Barn	304 E Mason St	Shickley
FM10-111	House	402 E Kline St	Shickley
FM10-112	House	308 E Kline St	Shickley
FM10-113	House	206 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-114	Office	206 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-115	House	203 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-116	House	207 S Apple St	Shickley
FM10-117	Grain Elevator	308 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-118	House	202 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-119	House	202 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-120	House	204 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-121	House	208 E Murray St	Shickley
FM10-122	House	206 E Murray St	Shickley
FM10-123	House	204 E Murray St	Shickley
FM10-124	House	405 N Pear St	Shickley
FM10-125	House	509 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-126	House	507 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-127	House	505 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-128	House	503 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-129	House	501 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-130	House	311 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-131	House	309 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-132	House	305 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-133	House	200 W Campbell St	Shickley

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM10-134	House	209 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-135	House	205 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-136	House	201 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-137	House	312 N Pear St	Shickley
FM10-138	House	309 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-139	House	305 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-140	House	207 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-141	House	205 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-142	Shed	206 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-143	House	106 W N Railroad St	Shickley
FM10-144	House	108 W N Railroad St	Shickley
FM10-145	Cutting Corner	107 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-146	House	108 W Campbell St	Shickley
FM10-147	House	304 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-148	House	308 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-149	House	416 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-150	House	502 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-151	House	504 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-152	House	506 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-153	House	508 N Plum St	Shickley
FM10-154	House	411 S Pear St	Shickley
FM10-155	Lentfer Irrigation	302 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-156	House	212 N Apple St	Shickley
FM10-157	Commercial Building	324 N Market St	Shickley
FM10-158	Shickley Village Maintenance	104 N Railroad Street	Shickley
FM10-159	House	307 N Pear St	Shickley
FM10-160	Commercial Building	202 S Market St	Shickley
FM10-161	School	711 N Market St	Shickley
FM11-002	Commercial Building	306 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-003	Post Office	310 Main St	Strang
FM11-004	Commercial Building	304 Main St	Strang
FM11-005	Belle Prairie Township Hall	304 Main St	Strang
FM11-006	Town Hall and Jail	306 MAIN ST	Strang
FM11-007	House	NW corner Main and Racine Sts	Strang
FM11-008	Strang School District #36	101 Scotia St	Strang
FM11-009	House	206 S SCOTIA ST	Strang
FM11-010	House	300 Scotia St	Strang
FM11-011	House	NW corner Sterling and Quincy Sts	Strang
FM11-012	House	304 Main St	Strang
FM11-013	4H Hall	SE corner Quincy and Sterling Sts	Strang
FM11-014	House	202 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-015	House	205 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-016	House	208 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-017	House	305 Stanley	Strang
FM11-018	House	SW corner Sterling and Racine Sts	Strang
FM11-021	House	102 S SCOTIA ST -	Strang
FM11-022	House	304 SCOTIA ST	Strang
FM11-023	Shed	304 SCOTIA ST	Strang
FM11-024	House	302 Scotia St	Strang
FM11-026	Museum	SW corner Main and Quincy Sts	Strang
FM11-029	Commercial Building	306 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-030	Shed	306 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-031	House	205 Seneca St	Strang
FM11-032	House	202 Stanley St	Strang

NEHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FM11-033	House	302 Stanley St	Strang
FM11-034	Depot	401 Main St	Strang
FM11-035	House	205 Seneca St	Strang

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GLOSSARY

a

Arcade. A passageway with a roof, supported by arched columns.



Architrave. (1) The lowest component of the three main parts of an entablature, immediately above the column capital. (2) A moulded frame around a door or window.



Asbestos Siding. A common cement siding product with added asbestos fibers to stabilize and fireproof the cement siding.

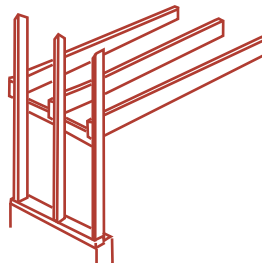


Asphalt Roll. An asphalt material roll used to cover the roofs of buildings. More common today is tab shingles which overlap instead of creating a smooth, uninterrupted roll like asphalt roll shingles.



B

Balloon Frame. A type of construction using vertical studs extending the full height of the wall. Floor joists were then fastened to the studs with nails.



Bay Window. A windowed bay that protrudes from the ground for one or more stories. (Note difference between oriel window.)



Bargeboard. A board, usually carved, that is attached to the end of a gable.



Brackets. A projection that provides visual or structural support for cornices, balconies or other decorative feature.



Building. A structure erected to house activities performed by people, unlike a structure which is not intended to shelter human activities.



c

Circa, Ca, C. Used in exchange of the word "approximately" when estimating a building's construction date.

Capital. The upper portion of a column or pilaster that is distinctively treated.



Cladding. External covering over a structure.



Clapboard. Thin, narrow boards used for exterior cladding.



Column. A circular or square vertical support. See Capital.

Coping. A finishing or protective course or cap to an exterior masonry wall or other wall.



Cornice. A horizontally projecting feature that surmounts a wall that is prominent, continuous and horizontal. The uppermost portion of an entablature.



Contemporary. A style common between 1950 and 1980 most commonly characterized by Ranch and Split-level homes. This style also includes large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs.



Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHRSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing in the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may “contribute” to a proposed National Register district.

Course. A continuous layer of masonry, tile, shingles or other building material.



Cupola. A dome atop a roof or turret. This differs from a lantern which is a circular or polygonal turret with windows all around, crowing a roof or dome.



Cusping. Projecting points formed at the convergence of foils in Gothic tracery.

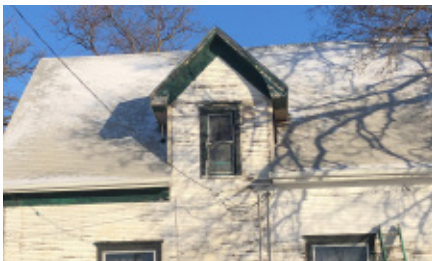


D

Dentils. Small rectangular block used in series to form a molding.



Dormer. A window that projects out from a sloping roof.



E

Eaves. The portion of a roof that protrudes from the wall.



Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure. Also known as facade.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. The process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria.

Extant. A building, structure, site, and/or object that is still standing or existing.

F

Façade. The exterior face of a building. Also known as an elevation.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and doors on a building.



Foursquare. A style common between 1900 and 1930 characterized by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and full length front porch.



G

Gable. The portion under the pitched end of a roof.

Gable, Clipped. The upper triangle portion of a roof that has been clipped.



Gable, Cross. A roofline whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.



Gable Ell. Common between 1860 and 1910, this vernacular form of architecture is created when two gabled wings are placed perpendicular to one another to create a L shaped plan.



Gable, Front. Most common in homes, this building form is created when the triangular end of the roof faces the street.



Parapeted (false-front). Most common in commercial buildings, this form is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the gable. These types of storefronts were most often used in the first commercial buildings constructed in a growing town.



Gable, side. Created when the triangular end of the roof faces the side property lines.



Gambrel Roof. A roof in which two slopes create a ridge, the lower slope having a steeper pitch.



Gingerbread. Heavy, superfluous ornamentation.



H

Hard Board. Known also as pressboard or synthetic wood siding, hardboard is siding comprised of wood fibers, flakes, or chips held together by glues and resins.



Hipped Roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.



Hipped/Truncated. A roof type similar to a hipped roof, however the top has been cut off forming a flat horizontal surface.



Historic Context. A unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Historic Property. A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level.

I

Integrity. The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Intensive Survey. A systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory. A list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

K

Knee brace. Diagonal support connecting two members that are joined at right angles.



L

Lintel. A horizontal member supporting the weight above an opening such as a door or window.

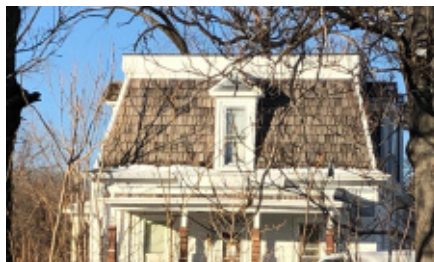


Lite (or Light). In a window, the openings between muntins and mullions; commonly called panes.



M

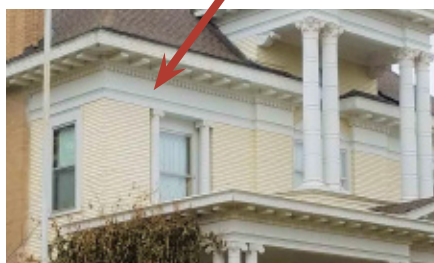
Mansard Roof. A two-sloped roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical.



Materials. Integrity related to materials assesses whether physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

Moulding. A contoured strip located just below the juncture of a wall and ceiling. Can also refer to trim in both horizontal and vertical applications.



N

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register Criteria. The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI). A program managed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office which includes reconnaissance and intensive level surveys and development of historic context reports in the state of Nebraska.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition).

A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

O

Oriel Window. A projecting window that juts out from the wall but does not reach the ground. (Note difference between bay window.)



Parapet. A low wall around a roof or platform.



Pediment. A low gable, often triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices above a colonnade, an end wall, or major division of a façade.



Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pilaster. A shallow feature that projects from the wall featuring a capital and base; usually imitating the form of a column.



Portico. A roofed entrance supported by columns on at least one side.



Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object within a delineated boundary.

Property Type. A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Q

Quatrefoil. Pattern with four-lobed circles or arches formed by cusping.



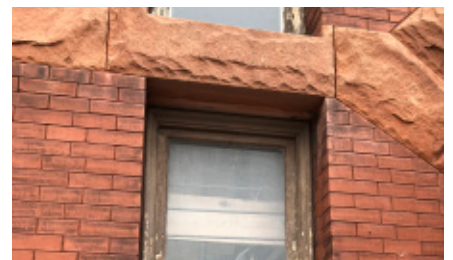
R

Reconnaissance Survey. An examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

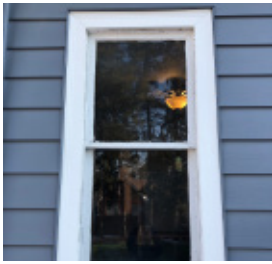
Research Design. A statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Rusticated. Masonry featuring large blocks, deep joints and roughened surfaces.



S

Sash. A fixed or operable frame in which pieces of glass are set.



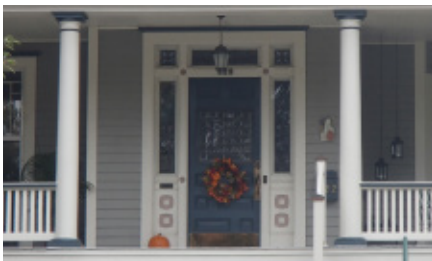
Segmental Arch. An arch that is less than half of a circle.



Shed Roof. A roof type created by an inclined plane, often found on later additions to residential buildings in combination with a primary gable roof.



Side Light. A fixed sash adjacent to a door or window opening.



Significance. Criteria for a historic property's significance focuses on historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering and cultural values, rather than on treatments.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event or building.

Structure. A construction not used to shelter human activities. Not to be confused with a building which is intended to shelter human activities.

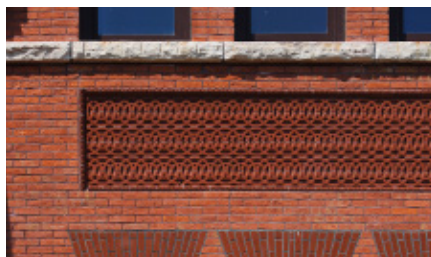


Stucco. A siding material made of Portland cement, sand, and lime applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering.



T

Terra Cotta. A hard, fired clay used for architectural ornamentation.



Tracery. Ornamental work consisting of branch-like ribs, bars as in Gothic windows, screens or panels.



Transom Light (or Transom Window).

A window above a door or window; sometimes operable. Transom lights can be rectangular or arched.

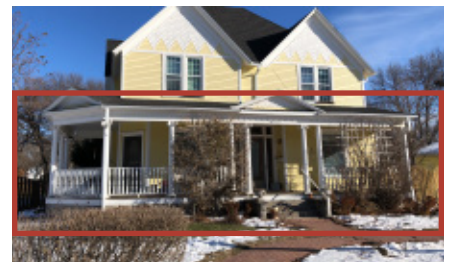


Turret. A small tower engaged into the building. Typically rounded and corbeled off of a corner.



V

Veranda. A large, open porch that is typically roofed and partially enclosed.



Vernacular. A simple, function building or structure lacking in detail.



W

Water table. A projecting string course, molding or ledge which is used to shed rainwater from the building.



